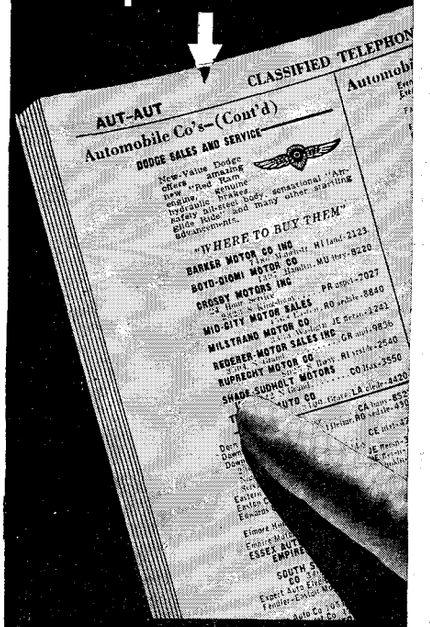
Some shop the "Hard Way"

...others use the Classified Telephone Book



Tramp, tramp—uptown, downtown. Some take this hard way to find who sells the advertised brands they want. How much easier to look in the classified. There you find well known brands, less known products and services and the names of local dealers.

"Where to Buy It"

The Literary Digest

for March 14, 1936

VOLUME 121

NUMBER 11 WHOLE NO. 2395

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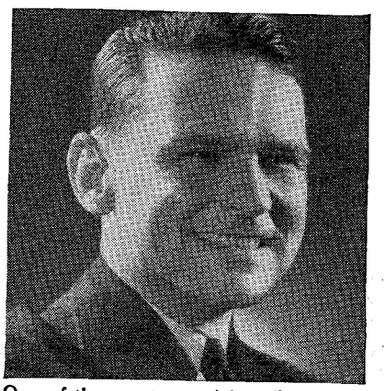
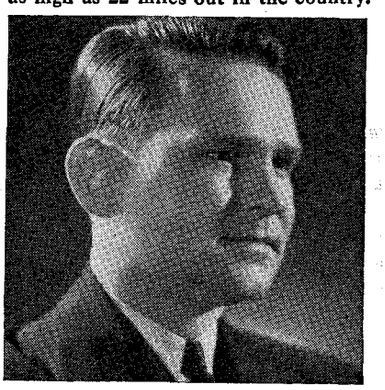
Famous G-Man Corners Dodge Economy

By MELVIN PURVIS, Former Ace of Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice



One of the most surprising discoveries I've made is the way my new 1936 Dodge saves money!

It gives me 19 to 20 miles to the gallon of gas consistently in city driving and as high as 22 miles out in the country.



At the same time, this Dodge certainly saves on oil. Excepting for regular changes, I've had to add no oil at all.

DODGE

NEW LOW FIRST COST

NOW ONLY $640 and up, List Prices at Factory, Detroit

And under the new Official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Company 6% Time Payment Plan, Dodge is *now so easy to pay for!*

DODGE

Division of Chrysler Corporation

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Transport

Stream-Lined Briton

Silver Jubilee, *London-Newcastle, 268 Miles in Four Hours*

Joseph B. Eastman, brisk, competent Federal Coordinator of Transportation, was cheered last week to receive a report that light-weight, stainless-steel, stream-lined trains had completed 1,000,000 miles of revenue service in the United States.

In doing so, they established a new record for dependability and profitable operation. Pioneers in railway stream-lining feel these new designs are here to stay.

Over in England, railway stream-lining still is in the pioneer stage. Yet, along the 268 miles of the London & North Eastern Railway from London to Newcastle, *The Silver Jubilee*, a heavy-weight (385 tons) among stream-liners, now roars at more than seventy miles an hour. Britishers swell with pride over this, their first stream-liner, which hustles 198 passengers between the two cities in four hours flat.

Tribute to King

Its name is a tribute to the Silver Jubilee of the late King George V, who celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign last summer.

The outward appearance of engine and cars is neither British nor American. The engine is stream-lined, and painted gray. There are seven cars, gray, with stainless-steel window-frames and exterior moldings.

The front of the engine is a horizontal wedge designed to force the upwardly rising air-current past the smoke-stack, and, by velocity, carry steam and smoke clear over the cab.

Air-Conditioned

Canadian National Railways Magazine describes "Britain's First 'Stream-Liner' ":

"To deaden the noise to be expected when running at high speeds, the floors, roofs, and walls have been insulated with an asbestos acoustic blanket. . . .

"The large side windows of the saloons and compartments are fitted with double glass having an air-space of a quarter of an inch between in order to reduce to a minimum the transmission of heat and sound.

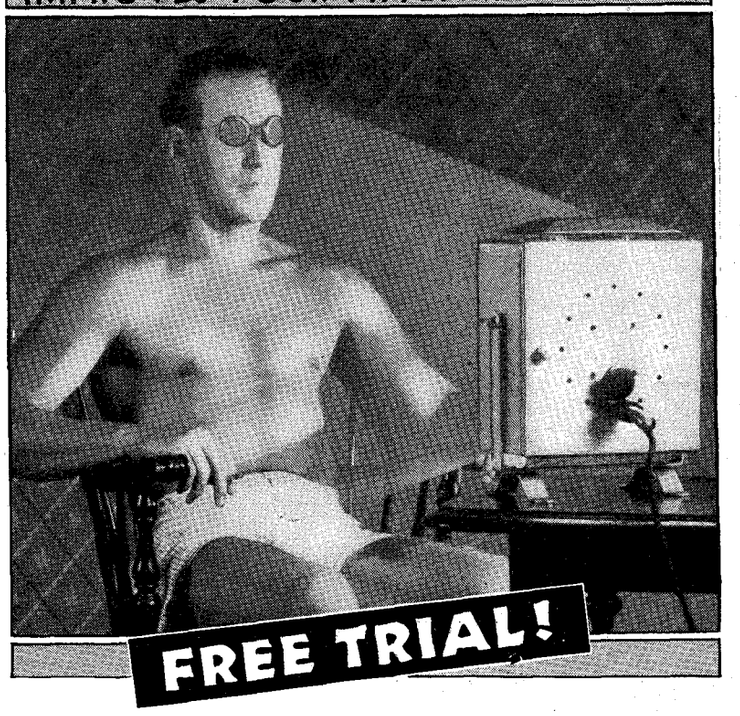
"The whole of the train, with the exception of the kitchen-car, is fitted with automatic air-conditioning and heating apparatus. Fresh filtered air is forced into the compartments through outlets near the floor-level, and, in cold weather, the air is heated to the required temperature according to the predetermined setting of a special compensated thermostat.

"The kitchen-car . . . is provided with electric cooking-apparatus, and the finish of the cooking appliances is in stainless steel and vitreous enamel. An electric refrigerator is also provided in the kitchen, together with an ice-cream cabinet operated from the same unit."

Whoever heard of a British train making its own ice cream?

Have that healthy TAN that Men and Women Admire!

IMPROVES YOUR APPEARANCE 100%



DON'T have that pale, indoor, "pasty" look—when you *can* have the natural *ruddy glow* of vigorous health. The same kind of Tan you get on a Florida beach! Your personal appearance is either a distinct social and business asset—or a handicap.

■ Now a daily "sun bath" in the privacy of your own home, will keep you *looking* like a Million Dollars—and *feeling* as physically fit as you look.

LOOK HEALTHY... BE HEALTHY

■ A sales manager attributes his recent increase in personal sales to his "prosperous-appearing, healthy, just-back-from-Palm-Beach look." A few minutes each morning or night with his Sun Lamp does it. A leading Hollywood movie star, on leave for personal appearance in a Broadway stage production, keeps her fashionable Tan in the same way.

■ But your daily bath with ultra-violet rays does far more than enhance your appearance. For these rays actually help to increase youthful vigor and vitality. They tend to stimulate glandular functions. Ultra violet rays are known to be remarkably efficacious in some forms of skin diseases and in destroying germ life. Many cases of pimples and temporary blemishes have yielded quickly to their purifying action. These rays have often been found unusually effective in cases of listlessness and anemia and are an invaluable aid in the treatment of rickets. Children have responded rapidly to this treatment.

FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY!

■ An inexpensive, pleasant way to safeguard your health. Start now to acquire that summer tan. Mail the coupon today!

■ Build up resistance and vitality the "sunshine way" so that your system will more easily throw off germs and poisons.

CHILD LIFE Seal of APPROVAL TESTED and PROVEN

TESTED and APPROVED BY "CHILD LIFE"

■ "The publishers of CHILD LIFE have granted your company the 'Seal of Approval' on 'Health' Ray Lamps and Carbons. This Lamp has been in constant use by a reputable physician and is still perfect."

COMMAND ATTENTION WITH THE APPEARANCE of STURDY, VIRILE HEALTH

■ Of all the various appliances for artificial sunlight the Health Ray type is accepted by authorities as most nearly approaching natural sunlight. You can get your tan as quickly as you wish, in the comfort and privacy of your own home. Simplicity and ease of operation make it the ideal sunlamp for children.

SEND NO MONEY! TEST IT AT OUR EXPENSE!

■ We want you to *experience* the remarkable benefits the perfected HEALTH RAY SUN LAMP brings. We offer you FREE use for 7 days in your own home. Then if you decide to keep it, it is yours for the remarkable new low price of $7.50. Pay as little as one dollar down.

■ Now, for the first time, a really *high grade* Ultra-Violet Sun Lamp, bearing the stamp of approval of some of the highest testing laboratories, is within the reach of all. You *try before you buy*. Mail coupon today!

IF YOU DESIRE SUN LAMP AT ONCE . . . without waiting for literature, send $1 with coupon and at the end of the 7-day trial send the remaining $6.50. Or send $7.50, the total price, at once and receive FREE with the lamp, a box of ten Sun Tan Carbons. In either case, if at the end of the 7 days you decide not to keep the lamp, return it to us and the full amount of money deposited will be refunded without question.

$1.00 DOWN PAYMENT BUYS IT!

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342 W. 14th Street, New York City

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Please write Mr., Mrs., or Miss

Address.....

City.....State.....

This is not an order—Ship nothing C.O.D.

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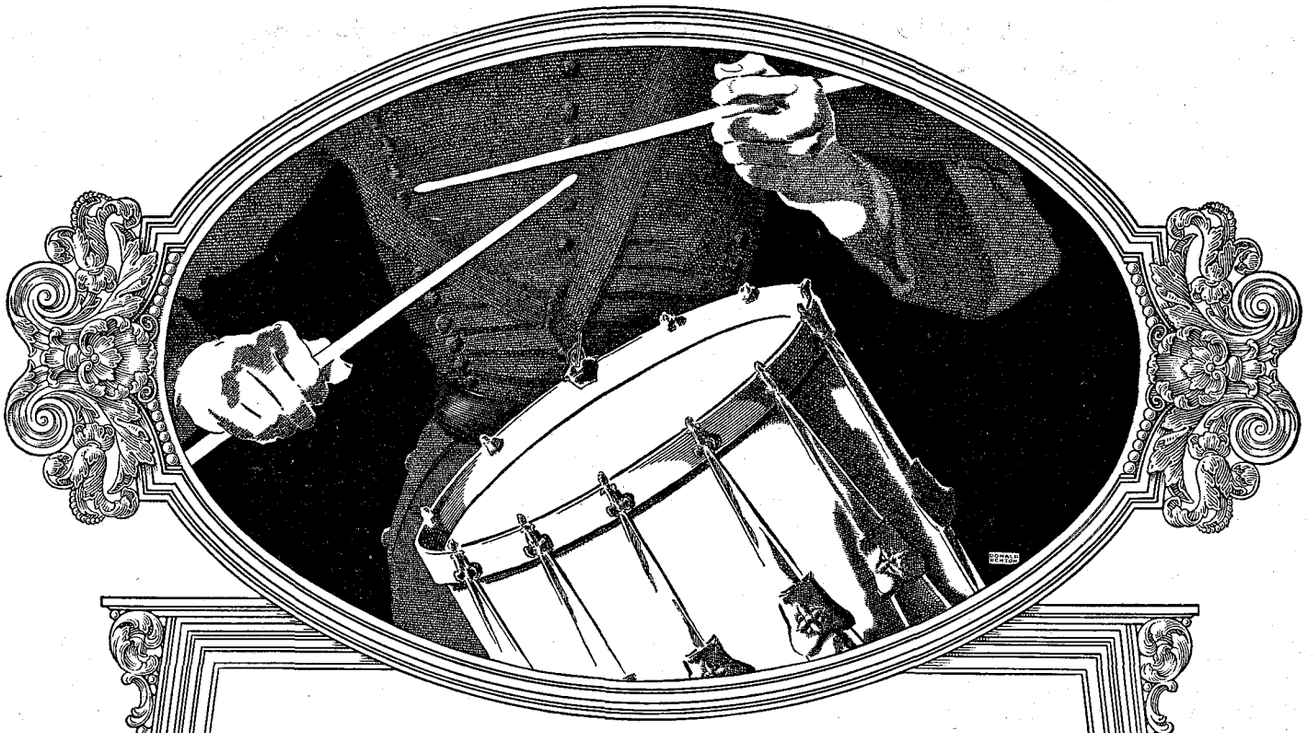

IDEAS ON THE MARCH

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MARCH 14, 1936

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Relief: An Unreceding Tide

Border-Line Cases, Reaching End of Resources, Thrust Upon Rolls as Fast as Rising Employment Takes Others Off, Survey Indicates

"Relief is as grave and far-reaching a problem to-day as it was a year ago."

That unhappy conclusion, reached by the Scripps-Howard newspapers after a nation-wide survey, coldly faced President Roosevelt as he prepared to ask Congress to adopt a new relief program. And lights burned late on the second floor of the White House one night last week when he summoned Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of work-relief, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., and other officials to chart the new ccurse and scan the past.

The past: Last spring Congress appropriated $4,880,000,000 for direct- and work-relief. Up to January 31, Mr. Hopkins had spent $1,951,526,237 of it. He expected $900,000,000 to be still untouched by July 1.

The future: In his budget message to Congress early in January, President Roosevelt predicted that relief needs for next year would not exceed $2,136,000,000.

The present: A total of 3,800,000 persons are now working on relief jobs, most of them on quick, light projects financed through the Works Progress Administration. Mr. Hopkins expects to cut that total to 3,000,000 persons next year. He looks to better farm conditions, the heavier projects of the Public Works Administration—roads, buildings, and engineering developments—and a seasonal upturn in private business.

So far, however: "A continuous influx of new faces has wiped out nearly all the gains recorded by private employment," according to the Scripps-Howard survey by Robert S. Brown.

Curves Meeting

"Relief and unemployment curves are meeting. In 1933 only 50 per cent. of the jobless were accepting assistance from public agencies. To-day the figure is near 100 per cent. 'Border-line' families have reached the end of their private resources.

"In the large majority these new relief cases are 'employable,' but they are barred from WPA jobs because they applied for relief after the dead-line of November 1, 1935. So they are being delegated to direct-relief rolls, where benefits, as supplied by the States, counties, or cities are often inadequate, especially for large families. . . .

"When President Roosevelt ruled last year that the Federal Government must end its dole and provide funds for work-relief, it was necessary to set a maximum figure for such employment in order to stay within the four billion dollar appropriation. On advice of Relief Administrator Hopkins this number was fixed at 3,500,000 individuals, representing about 70 per cent. of the number of relief 'cases.'

"Mr. Hopkins knew then that at least 1,500,000, 'cases,' or 6,000,000 individuals, would be thrown back to the States for care. What he did not anticipate was the tremendous increase in this 'throw-back' group from the border-line families.

"It is this development which is keeping the relief rolls close to 20,000,000. It is preventing the business upturn from making the inroads into unemployment that the New Deal had anticipated."

Leaky Boat

This state of affairs led the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* to observe:

"The WPA, of course, is no substitute for normal employment, nor can any system of work relief be a substitute for a real job. While a leaky boat is being bailed out, fresh relief needs pour in. Net gain is slow. . . .

"It seems impossible for the Federal Government to withdraw its aid in the near future. Whether Republicans or Democrats control the Federal Government, the local subdivisions and States must continue to receive Federal aid. Nor can one believe that the Federal Government should cease entirely to direct the expenditure of the money it provides. There are cities and States where the sole control of these relief funds by State and local officials would involve worse abuses than any thus far associated with Federal supervision."

Such abuses, real or imagined, continued to provide ammunition for New Deal foes and even for some Democrats within the New Deal fold last week. Rush D. Holt, Democrat, junior Senator from West Virginia, precipitated a bitter controversy when he charged that politics was rife in the relief set-up for his State. Republicans drafted a demand for a Senate investigation of both WPA and PWA activities.

"Baloney—nonsense—foolishness," said Mr. Hopkins of the charges.

Once having submitted his estimates for the next year, the President can leave such considerations to Congress. Before his recommendations are passed, there will be many days of debate, hot and cold, about relief evils, means of correcting them, and ways of financing the program.

"And after he has sent that relief message to the hill," Paul R. Leach predicted in the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), "the President probably will go out after that sailfish which got away from him in the Gulf Stream a year ago—catching a sailfish, even if you have to keep a taut line, being less harrowing that watching a worried Congress get ready for its re-election campaign."

Wide World

Soup and coffee for the unemployed at a municipal station in New York

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Congress, Lobbies, and the Courts

Black Threatens Move to Curb Tribunals After Lawyers Get Writ Halting Surrender of Telegrams to Investigating Committee

Streams of telegrams sluiced into Washington in January, 1935, urging the Senate to reject World Court adherence, which it promptly did.

In May, hundreds of messages poured on the Capital during the debate over the soldiers' bonus and the President's veto.

In August Congressmen were swamped with wires asking them to vote against the utility holding company "death sentence."

Both Senate and House began to investigate this "avalanche of propaganda."

Six months ago the Senate Investigating Committee, headed by Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama, recessed its hearings, but kept undercover agents in the field and questionnaires in the mails.

Last week the committee again took up the threads of the inquiry.

Besides trunkfuls of other evidence it had stacks of telegrams from files of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies. They dealt with New Deal policies and laws, mostly those affecting utilities.

Resort to Courts

Seeking to block the Senate's "fishing expedition," the Chicago law firm of Winston, Strawn and Shaw won a temporary court injunction restraining the Western Union from furnishing the Committee with telegrams the firm had sent or received.

When Representative James W. Wadsworth, New York Republican, heard a report that 5,000,000 telegrams from corporations and individuals had been put before the Committee, he accused the Black group of "pillage," "terrorism," and "unreasonable search and seizure."

Meanwhile, Walter Lippmann protested in his syndicated newspaper column that legislative inquiry is "by way of becoming an engine of tyranny in which men are denied the elementary legal protection that a confirmed criminal caught red-handed in the act can still count upon."

"To-day it is Senator Black out after the unpopular utility lobbyists," he added.

"Yesterday it was an Aldermanic Committee out after the social workers of New York City. A few weeks ago it was the Nye Committee out to prove that Mr. Morgan put us into the War. A few months ago it was a Committee out to ruin Chicago University. A few years ago it was a Committee out after Jane Addams and John Dewey.

"Against whom and what will this engine be turned next? I do not know. But I do know that when lawlessness is approved for supposedly good ends, it will be used even more viciously for bad ones."

Peppery Black

Unimpressed, Senator Black peppered his critics. He called them "lobbyists, propagandists, and so-called patriotic societies," guilty of "perpetrating a gross and malicious campaign of misrepresentation."

If the courts should make binding and lasting the ban on papers summoned by the Committee, "the Congress should immediately enact legislation taking away that jurisdiction from the courts," Black added.

The Senator's approach to the problem was indicated in an article by him for the February *Harpers Magazine*.

"Whenever a Congressional Committee inspects the so-called private papers of a corporation official the cry goes up that this is an outrageous invasion of the rights of private citizens," he wrote.

"Slowly business executives have built on the fiction that they have a right to enjoy some special privilege of secrecy. . . .

"There is no power on earth that can tear away the veil behind which powerful and audacious and unscrupulous groups operate, save the sovereign legislative power armed with the right of subpena and search."

Lobbyists find their champion in an earlier issue of the same magazine, in which Henry Adams Bellows wrote:

"How long since it has become a crime to disseminate legislative information? Is the political education of the American people to be left entirely to public agencies with an itch for self-perpetuation? The lobbyist's report is no whit more selfishly motivated than many a departmental press release or franked Congressional speech.

"Admit that it is not the whole truth; its openly proclaimed source is a virtual guarantee of that. Nobody is capable of telling the whole truth about any important legislative matter; otherwise there would be no debates in Congress.

Activities Upheld

"The legislative news service sent out by lobbyists, provided always that it makes no concealment of its origin, is a definite and wholly legitimate contribution to public education, and to brand it as in any way improper is rank injustice."

While the battle raged, Representative Howard Smith's bill requiring lobbyists to register the names of their employers and list all their expenses, was before the House.

Editorial View

"Now that Congress has its sleeves rolled up to tackle the lobby problem," said the Washington *News* (Ind.), "the air will soon begin to ring with cries about freedom of petition. They should cause no concern.

"No lobby bill pending in Congress denies any one the right of petition, nor does any Member of Congress advocate such a course. The most that any measure proposes is registration of lobbyists.

"Petitioning—and lobbying—would go on as before if it should become law. Only—and here's the rub—lobbyists would be required to make public the names of their employers and the amounts of their own salaries and expenses.

"There seems to be nothing unfair about such a proposition. Lobbyists sometimes call themselves the Third House of Congress, and, if we accept them on that basis, shouldn't we apply the same rules to them that we apply to the other two Houses?

"Strict ethics and statute law govern the private activities of Senators and Representatives. Their salaries as lawmakers are a matter of public record. The sums paid lobbyists for influencing legislation are equally of public concern."

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At the Senate lobby investigation: (left to right) *Senators Black of Alabama, Minton of Indiana, and Schwellenbach of Washington*

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Gold Key Unlocks TVA Power

President's Touch Opens Gates and Sends Water Into Reservoir While Hard-Working Supreme Court Studies Remaining Issues

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Power

—Herblock for NEA Service

When President Roosevelt touched a gold telegraph key on his desk in the White House last week, sirens screamed in Norris, Tennessee, eight giant sluice-gates slipped into place in the Norris Dam and the waters of the Clinch River began piling up to form a great reservoir.

Soon generating equipment will be installed and another step will have been taken toward flood control and cheap power production in the Tennessee Valley.

Behind the rushing waters of the Clinch River, however, there loomed the gleaming red mahogany of the Supreme Court bench.

Problem Remains

Three weeks before the opening of the Norris Dam, the Court had said that it was legal for the TVA to sell the power it generated at Wilson Dam. But Wilson Dam had been built during the World War for defensive purposes. Would the Court allow the Government to build dams for the primary purpose of generating cheap electricity?

Because of the work already on the Court's docket, this question probably will not be answered for another year.

Raymond Clapper, Scripps-Howard political commentator, calls the high tribunal "one of the hardest working agencies of the Government." He adds:

"Laymen have little conception of the time consumed in hearing arguments, making exhaustive researches, and discussing opinions in conference. Since convening last October the Court has rendered seventy-one opinions, not counting hundreds of orders in which, after a quick glance over a case, the Court decided whether or not to hear it."

Says the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind.-Rep.): "The terms of the Court, periods when the Justices are actually sitting, are so short, and take so small a part of the year, that public impression sometimes is of inactivity. Yet with all these cases in the deliberation process, the 'nine old men' so much talked about recently have plenty to think about."

So far, of eight Supreme Court decisions touching on the New Deal program, only the Gold Clause and the TVA rulings have been favorable to the Administration. Last week the Court acted on two other pet children of the New Deal: the housing program and the Guffey Coal Control Act.

In a surprize move, it dismissed two cases involving slum-clearance.

More significant are the hearings before the Court on the Guffey Act.

Also on their way to the Supreme Court are three other important phases of the Administration program—the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Securities Act of 1933, and the Public Utility Act of 1935. With the score six to two against it and the election only a few months off, the New Deal has reason to eye the Supreme Court anxiously and to wonder, what next?

Panama Man-Sized at 32

"In conclusion, let me repeat that the question actually before this Government is not that of the recognition of Panama as an independent republic. That is already an accomplished fact. The question, and the only question, is whether or not we shall build an isthmian canal."

Thus President Theodore Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress in January, 1904, ended his refutation of charges that he had pushed his finger into the successful Panama rebellion against Colombia the previous autumn. He got his canal, the "dirt began to fly," and, in 1915, it was completed.

When asked, years later, how he wangled the Canal Zone concession in the teeth of so many counter-ambitions, he replied: "I took Panama."

Another Roosevelt is untying Panama—in part, at least—from *Miss Columbia's* apron-strings. By a treaty which the Senate will be asked to ratify, the United States surrenders rights acquired in 1903 to keep order in the Isthmian Republic, and agrees to pay 430,000 balboas, Panama currency (or approximately $430,000 present American currency), annual rental for the Canal in place of $250,000 old gold standard.

"As one Roosevelt assisted at the birth of the Republic of Panama, it is appropriate that another Roosevelt should officially recognize its rise to manhood among the nations," remarks the Boston *Herald*.

"The new treaty . . . removes the slight stigma of inferiority implied in the original pact that 'the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama' . . . but Panama, having reached the ripe age of thirty-two, no doubt feels able to defend itself."

Blame and Praise

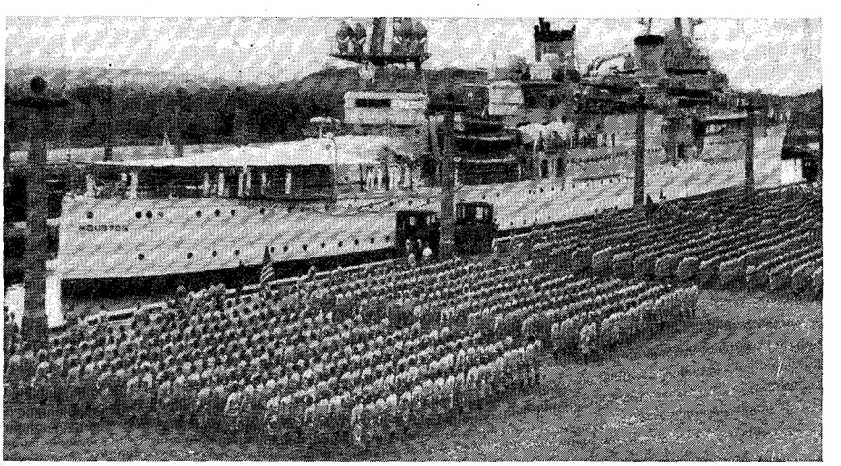
However, the Brooklyn *Times-Union* is dubious as to Panama's national defense capacity. Calling the new treaty "another illustration of the impractical and dangerous idealism of the Roosevelt Administration's 'good-neighbor' policy," it asks:

"Suppose a foreign Power should decide to gobble the tiny and impotent Republic as the logical first step in a campaign to capture the Canal? That step, under the new treaty, would be immeasurably easier. . . .

"As an act of sheer folly, the new treaty . . . is enough to make Theodore Roosevelt turn in his grave. The Senate ought to put country above partizanship and refuse to ratify."

Yet, the Panama *American* voices the Isthmian Republic's gratification:

"The treaty will be welcomed on the Isthmus because it settles a long controversy. Involving many problems, and affecting so many nations, it is inconceivable that the new treaty will be perfect in every detail, but it is as fair as the great men responsible for it could make it."



Keystone

On guard at the Panama Canal while the President of the United States passes through

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Impeachment of Federal Judge

House Votes Articles Against Ritter in Florida and for Twelfth Time Senate Will Be Transformed Into Court for Trial

In the gallery of the House of Representatives one day last week a gray-haired, neatly dressed man folded his arms on the rail before him and listened intently to the speeches on the floor below. His teeth were clamped on an unlighted cigar. In his left hand he gripped a box of matches. Occasionally he glanced at his wife, sitting beside him, and shook his head.

He was Halsted L. Ritter, Federal Judge for the Southern District of Florida. The House of Representatives, after four hours of debate, was impeaching him for "misconduct, misbehavior, and high crimes and misdemeanors in office."

It was the thirteenth time in the nation's history that the House had voted in favor of impeachment.

"Impeachment is unusual and infrequent in United States history," the Tampa (Fla.) *Morning Tribune* comments.

"It was put into the Constitution so that, in case it became desirable to remove from office an enemy to the Republic, the House could charge and the Senate could decide on such removal."

Known in West

Ritter was a stranger to Florida when he first moved there eleven years ago and opened his law-office in West Palm Beach. But other sections of the country knew him well. He had practised law for three years in Indianapolis and thirty years in Denver. In Florida, his friendly manner and hearty laugh won him friends quickly. For diversion he went fishing or played golf. Occasionally he went off on a three-day hunting expedition in the Everglades. A stanch Republican, he liked to wrangle with Democratic friends over politics.

In February, 1929, President Coolidge appointed him to the Judgeship.

Soon afterward, declare the charges in the articles of impeachment, A. L. Rankin, a former law-partner, applied in Judge Ritter's court for the receivership of the Whitehall Hotel in Miami.

A year later, the charges state, Ritter allowed Rankin an advance fee of $2,500. The total fee was fixed by another Judge at $15,000, but was later raised by Ritter to $75,000.

"On December 24, 1930," shouted Representative Hatton W. Sumners, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, "the Judge entered an order for Rankin, who walked out with $25,000 in cold cash. . . .

"He gave the Judge $25,000 in cash. There is not the slightest doubt about it. The Judge claimed this was good-will for the partnership. . . ."

Other members of the Judiciary Committee rose to Ritter's defense. There was absolutely no evidence of corruption, they said.

"While the integrity of the judiciary must be preserved and every suggestion of misconduct closely investigated," the Macon *Telegraph* added, "the friends of Judge Ritter have reason to feel gratified by the warmth with which he was defended on the floor of the House by those who had heard all the evidence before the Judiciary Subcommittee."

Judge Defended

Judge Ritter, the Troy *Times Record* commented, "has sat upon the bench for seven years. He has borne an unblemished reputation. He has been an author, a teacher at a leading law school, a man of standing. One wonders how much of politics there is in it. For Judge Ritter is a Republican sitting in a Democratic State, and his accusers are of opposite political faith.

"The Senate will be the Court and a two-thirds vote will be needed to convict. If politics rules, the Democrats have a sufficient majority. But impeachment is too serious to be carried on wholly from partizan motives."

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Judge Halsted L. Ritter of Florida, thirteenth man in the nation's history to be impeached by the House of Representatives

When Judge Ritter comes before the Senate for trial, it will be the twelfth time in history that the Upper House has sat as a Court of Impeachment, as one of the cases presented was not tried. The most famous trial was that of President Andrew Johnson. He was impeached in 1868 for violating the Tenure of Office Act, charged with corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections, and "other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Johnson Trial

His trial lasted two months. Thirty-five Senators voted him guilty. Nineteen declared for his innocence.

The one additional vote that would have removed Johnson from office was missing and he was acquitted.

The Senate does not like to sit as a Court of Impeachment. The trial may last nine days or nine months and is always an unwelcome interruption in the session. The Senators are not required to appear; sometimes there are only six or seven listening to the testimony.

There is a set ritual. Four or five "Managers" will be appointed from the House to prosecute the charges against Ritter. On a designated day they will march into the Senate and announce the impeachment. Then the Senate will set a day for the trial.

Senate as Court

When the trial starts, the Senate will look like any court-room, with chairs and tables for the accused and his attorneys directly in front of the presiding officer's dais. Promptly at 12:30 on the opening day, the House Managers will be announced and will march down the center aisle of the chamber. Then the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate will announce that "the Senate is now sitting as a Court of Impeachment."

The Senate has all the powers of a Court. It can summon witnesses, and punish for contempt.

A Senator is also permitted to ask questions of witnesses in writing. The public is admitted to the galleries during the trial.

When all the testimony is in the Senate goes into secret session to debate the articles of impeachment. Then the doors are opened, the public is admitted again, and the actual voting on the impeachment articles begins.

"The last case of this kind we took to the Senate [in 1933] resulted in the greatest farce ever presented," Representative Sumners told reporters after the impeachment of Judge Ritter had been voted.

"At one time only three Senators were present, and for ten days we presented evidence to what was practically an empty chamber."

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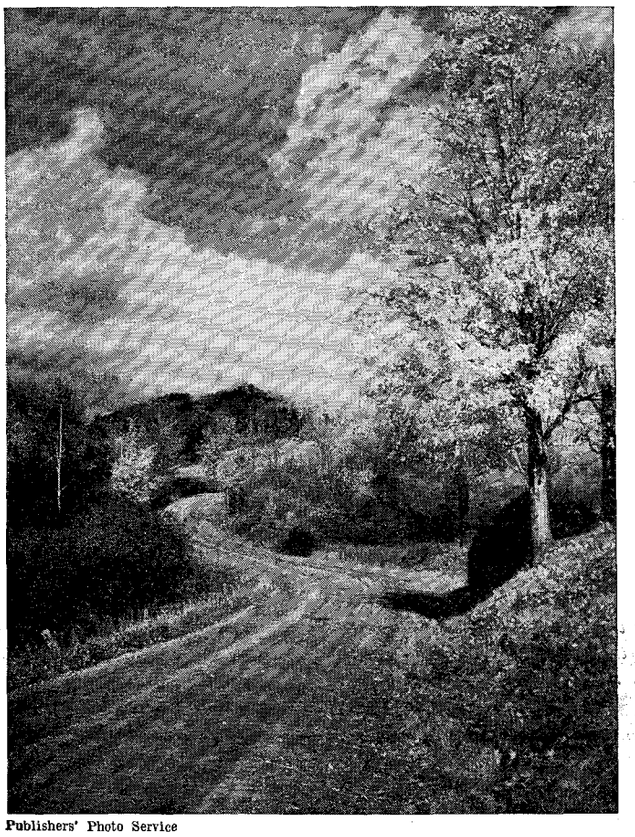
No Green Mountain Hot-Dogs

Vermonters, Through Town Meetings, Make Sure Barkers Will Not Cry in Their Unspoiled Wilderness by Vetoing Federal Parkway



Publishers' Photo Service

Vermont prefers its country roads to Federal parkways

Vermonters made sure last week that the voice of the hot-dog man will not be heard crying in their wilderness.

Barred with him are his roadside brethren who run the Dew Drop Inns, Ye Olde Milles, and the so-many-gallons-for-$1 gas stations.

Without them, "Oh, wilderness were paradise enow," Vermonters decided. In a special referendum at the March 3 town meetings they rejected the Federal Government's plan to slit the State, end to end, with the Green Mountain Parkway.

It was an $18,000,000 project, and the State would have put up only $500,000 for the purchase of a 1,000-foot strip of land, about 260 miles long, to be deeded to the Government. Through the middle of this strip the Government planned to build a highway winding through the scenic glories of the Green Mountains and extending from Massachusetts to Canada.

Defeat Repeated

But the $18,000,000 for $500,000 offer, one of the most exciting State issues in years, was rejected by a vote of 42,873 to 30,895 (unofficial figures). The proposal had been killed before. This time its enemies hope it will stay dead.

In 1933, Col. William J. Wilgus, once Chief Engineer of the New York Central, who has a summer home at Ascutney, Vermont, mapped the first plan for a Green Mountain Parkway. Stanley C. Wilson, then Governor, submitted the plan to Washington, and a $50,000 survey was made.

In 1935, the proposal to buy land for the parkway was defeated in the Vermont Legislature. It was revived at a special session and the Legislature voted to call a referendum on the question of a $500,000 bond issue.

The causes of defeat are summarized by the Burlington *Free Press*, which favored the project.

"Opposition to the State spending $500,000 and the Federal Government $18,000,000 on what many considered unnecessary; fear that the parkway would scar the beauty of 'unspoiled Vermont,' interfere with the long trail for hikers and bridle-paths for horseback riders through the Green Mountains, and drive out summer residents buying homes in Vermont for seclusion and quiet; fear that the parkway would attract tourists away from established trading places in the valleys; protest against ceding to the Federal Government a strip of land."

"The idea of spending millions for something which is not necessary," says the Barre *Times*, "when the public debt is piling up tremendously, is rather repugnant to the Vermont sense of business prudence."

The Literary Digest queried former Governor Wilson on the results of the referendum and received this reply:

"While I personally favored the Green Mountain Parkway as a desirable project to be part of a great National Park program, and bound to be beneficial to my State, I believe the adverse referendum vote was largely a protest against extravagant spending by the Federal Government, and increased Federal domination of State, local and personal affairs, altho some voters had a genuine belief that the distinctive charm of Vermont mountains would be injured."

As the Rutland *Herald* sees it:

"Vermonters have demonstrated their ability to see and wisely decide . . . the State may claim with truth that she is, and will remain, unspoiled in character, in common sense, in dignity, and in scenery."

Strident Song-Writers

Luminaries of Tin Pan Alley Fight Duffy Copyright Bill

Squabbles over patent rights rarely draw a crowd—as members of the Congressional Patents Committee know to their sorrow. But now the members beam. Hearings they are holding lure spectators like a Broadway first night.

The American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) is up in arms over a proposed change in copyright laws. Rudy Vallee, George Gershwin, Irving Berlin, George M. Cohan, and a dozen other crowd-drawing luminaries are bearing the standard of Tin Pan Alley in a hot battle over the Duffy Bill.

Under present copyright laws, the illegal performance of a copyrighted song costs the offender a minimum of $250. Under the Duffy Bill there would be no minimum. ASCAP sees song-writing doomed by universal piracy should this $250 penalty be abolished.

Broadcasters locked horns with ditty-makers. "Racketeer" vied with "piracy" as the most popular epithet. Gene Buck, tall, blue-eyed President of ASCAP, lashed out: "You have perhaps heard our society and its members called a racketeering outfit.

"Those cracks came from the broadcasters, who don't want to pay for the right to broadcast our songs. These men here are the creative brains who have contributed songs to the nation which will live for one hundred years. The broadcasters want to legalize the piracy."

"Flag-Waving" Decried

Broadcasting, a fortnightly radio magazine, styled Buck's remarks as "flag-waving at its best."

"Buck's testimony," it declared, "and the testimony of his troupe of tunesmith celebrities, in the aggregate, mean nothing. The whole show, from ASCAP's standpoint, is that of blocking the Duffy Bill and of preventing elimination of the $250 innocent infringement provision from the present law, and of leaving amount of damages to the Court.

"That infringement provision is the club ASCAP has wielded so skilfully in forcing every type of music-user into paying tribute."

Rudy Vallee laid down his baton and joined the fray.

To a reporter for The Literary Digest, the orchestra leader and composer of a score of popular songs visualized the end of ASCAP, should the Duffy Bill be passed.

"Even under the existing copyright conditions," Mr. Vallee stated, "the lot of a song-composer is an unhappy one.

"If the $250 minimum penalty goes out, he will be forced to turn to other employment. And a man after a day's labor at digging ditches or running an elevator is not going to go home and dash off a smash hit."

A representative of the National Association of Broadcasters, speaking for radio's

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Acme

Rudy Vallee not singing but testifying before the House Patents Committee

side of the controversy, told THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"While we do seek abolition of the $250 infringement clause, the bill does not intend to put an end to ASCAP. We realize fully that composers should have full copyrights to their productions.

"The present law, however, is out of date. It was made in 1909, long before the advent of radio. Every commercial broadcast station in the country has an ASCAP license.

"But what happens if we innocently broadcast a song which we believe we are licensed to use, and it belongs to an outsider? If it goes on the air over fifty stations, we can be sued for fifty times $250, or $12,500 for a single tune!

"Under the Duffy Bill, there would be no minimum. In case of infringement, the penalty would be at the discretion of a Federal judge."

Fisherman Hoover

Political observers debate whether Herbert Hoover, in his series of anti-New Deal speeches, is fishing for votes.

Last Saturday at Colorado Springs he told the Young Republican League that the Administration's "planned economy" endangered the Constitution, "mortgaged" youth, and failed to bring recovery.

About Mr. Hoover's interest in actual fishing there can be no debate. In the current issue of Stanford University's humorous magazine, the *Chaparral*, he writes:

"Every one concedes that fish will not bite in the presence of representatives of the press. Fishing is thus the sole avenue now left to a public man that he may escape to his own thoughts. . . .

"But it is too long between bites. We must have more fish in proportion to the water."

Roosevelt's March in Georgia

President Gets Five to One Victory in Seminole County Primary; Talmadge Men Deny They Took Interest, Pooh-Pooh Result

Pooh-poohed by followers of Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, and heralded by supporters of President Roosevelt, the first official test of strength between the two Executives gave the President a 5½ to 1 victory last week.

It was a Presidential preference-primary test, a small fight in the small County of Seminole, in the southwestern corner of the State. But the Seminole County farmers whooped and paraded over their 661 to 120 victory for the President, and Georgia editors accepted the result as significant.

Not so the hard-fighting Governor, a bitter foe of the New Deal. In reply to a query by THE LITERARY DIGEST, he said:

"The so-called Seminole primary was a straw ballot not provided for by the State Democratic Committee. The Talmadge people generally did not know anything about it, did not take any interest in it, and did not vote."

But, in a wire to THE DIGEST, Marion H. Allen, Georgia Manager of the President's campaign, called the Seminole County vote "a convincing answer to those in Georgia who have so bitterly attacked the Democratic Administration. . . .

Yardstick Theory

"The vote not only furnishes a convincing yardstick of the sentiment of the State, but shows that Georgia has not and will not forget the man who refused to forget the forgotten man."

The primary election was called by the County Democratic Executive Committee in the midst of a fight by Roosevelt followers to force the Democratic State Committee, controlled by Governor Talmadge, to call a State-wide primary.

To the Columbia (S. C.) *State*, the vote "must be given weight as indicative," while the Atlanta *Constitution* says that "Seminole has convincingly spoken the sentiment of the State," and the Augusta *Chronicle* calls it "an index to the entire State of Georgia."

Acme

Marion H. Allen: "Georgia has not and will not forget the man who refused to forget the forgotten man"

"Talmadge almost stands alone as a politician having the nerve to attack Roosevelt," remarks the LaGrange (Ga.) *Daily News*. "We admire his nerve, but question his judgment."

Agreeing with the Americus (Ga.) *Times-Recorder* that "the vote shows that Talmadge has lost the rural sections, always his stronghold in the past," the Columbus *Ledger* finds that "Seminole represents a valid cross-section of the whole State."

Nepotism and F.F.V.'s

Charges of nepotism in high places came to a head recently in Virginia when State Senator J. W. Witten charged that three relatives of Gov. George C. Peery were holding public office.

Promptly both Houses went into action. A resolution was adopted. All heads of State departments were directed to report the names of relatives on Virginia pay-rolls, and the amount they each received annually.

The answers came in: Some fifty-five names.

"The inquiry has been a very thorough one, judging from the extent to which it was pursued," remarked the Baltimore *Sun*, not without a smile.

"It goes into such detail as to set forth that the Motor Vehicle Commissioner's sister's husband was a professor at the University of Virginia. . . .

"The father of the State Auditor is on the pay-roll, but he was given employment twenty-five years ago, when the present Auditor was but nine years old, which ought to be a good alibi.

"Many instances are given, however, in which officials managed to take care of sizable families. . . ."

Nepotism, announced the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "does exist to a shocking degree.

"It is cheapening to an organization which has accomplished so many worthwhile things in Virginia to have it disclosed that in the midst of its great enterprises of reform and progress, some of those in the ranks—indeed, some of the colonels—were not overlooking the lagnappe."

But the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* was ready with an explanation.

"There are 5,000 State employees," it said. "Fifty, or one per cent., are kin to, or connected with, somebody at the head of some State department or institution.

"In view of the fact that this is an old State, and that many of its families have lived here for generations, and that, therefore, there are many more cousins, near and far, proportionately, in this State than is true of comparatively new States, one per cent. is a small percentage."

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Topics in Brief

In the shoe business there is a width called AAAA. It looks decidedly unconstitutional.—*American Lumberman.*

A conservative Democrat never argues that a third party can't win. He thinks it has, already.—*Asheville (N. C.) Citizen-Observer.*

The question in General Hagood's case is whether the War Department expects the army to be standing or lying.—*Dallas Morning News.*

A reformer says nine-tenths of our criminals never are punished. Brother, did you ever see a criminal lawyer's bill?—*Dayton Journal.*

Many of the political speakers who make addresses over the radio should be taken off the ether and put under it.—*Providence News-Tribune.*

An English lecturer, embarking on a tour of the United States, says Americans don't know how to use their leisure. Hence English lecturers.—*Detroit News.*

Maybe the Japanese war lords were just trying to prove to the Chinese how eminently fair they were. They didn't treat the folks at home any better.—*Boston Herald.*

Well, Walter Johnson threw the silver dollar across the Rappahannock, all right. It looked a little bit high and outside from here, however.—*Springfield Union.*

Just as soon as he gets Democrats in all the post-offices Mr. Farley will be strong for civil service protection for postmasters, too.—*Indianapolis News.*

Rocket planes have succeeded in carrying mail in experimental tests, but nobody seems to know just where they will carry it.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

A Chicago psychologist who says that from 20 to 30 per cent. of our executives are crazy shouldn't take the unsupported word of the office boy.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The optimists are at it again. They claim that Congress can easily give away the contents of the Treasury and adjourn soon after April Fools' Day.—*Howard Brubaker in The New Yorker.*

Mr. Mencken says a Chinaman can defeat Mr. Roosevelt in November. The leaders at the moment are Li Hung Landon, Long Hop Borah and Fu ManChoover.—*H. I. Phillips in New York Sun.*

According to a recent news story, hail as large as coconuts fell in Africa. Nothing like this ever happened in Africa until American newspapers stationed correspondents over there.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

Mark Sullivan says the TVA ruling helps clarify the Constitution for the average man. What good does that do?—we want something that will clarify it to the Administration.—*Boston Transcript.*

Scientists are men who prolong life so we can have time to pay for all the gadgets they invent.—*Dayton Journal.*

What the Republicans dread more than anything is the thought of spending another four years at constructive criticism.—*Judge.*

One thing about the horse. Nobody ever had to get behind him and push on extremely cold mornings.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

More and more people are beginning to doubt whether the more the country owes the more prosperous it will be.—*Indianapolis News.*

Mussolini is reported to be working for a revival of the Triple Alliance. Hitler will do well not to forget what happened to the last one when Germany needed it.—*Lynchburg News.*

Senator Peter Norbeck proposes a law requiring a 7-to-2 majority for any decision by the Supreme Court, but no one has ever heard the senator advocate a 7-to-2 majority for the election of senators.—*Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.*

Rebellious Puerto Ricans say they wish to enjoy the same benefits the people of the United States enjoy from their Government, and you'll have to admit that that isn't asking very much.—*Boston Herald.*

It appears that Mrs. Huey Long, recently appointed to the Senate to succeed to the post left open by her late husband, bakes a very good cake. Maybe Congress could finance the bonus by holding a sale on the lawn.—*Troy (N. Y.) Record.*

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The Crossroads

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune

Getting on His Nerves

—Page in the Louisville Courier-Journal

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Hitler's Final Thrust at Versailles

Nazis Reoccupy Rhineland, Declare Locarno Pact Dead, Offer New Non-Aggression Agreement and to Return to League

Army bugles blew in Germany and France last week and set the wild echoes flying with the question, "Is it war again?"

The orchestra leader of this ominous chorus was Reichsfuehrer Chancellor Adolf Hitler. In his *coup de grace* at what the Third Reich considers the "shame" of the Versailles Peace Treaty, he took up again the "Watch on the Rhine" by having German troops occupy the demilitarized Rhineland Zone outlined by the Versailles Treaty and reaffirmed by the Locarno Pact.

The Locarno Treaty is one of mutual guaranty among Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium.

Thundering to the Reichstag at a special meeting in Berlin, Hitler declared the Locarno Pact was dead as German troops goose-stepped into the Rhineland and asserted that the fight for Germany's freedom was won.

As a Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press related:

"In swift, world-stunning thrusts, the Reichsfuehrer offered Europe a new western demilitarized frontier on a cooperative basis, declared he was ready to sign a new non-aggression treaty and air pact with his western neighbors and expressed willingness—if Germany's colonial equality and freedom from the Versailles Treaty are recognized—to return to the League of Nations.

Calls Plebiscite

"Then he dissolved his standing, shouting Reichstag and called a plebiscite for March 29 to prove to the world that the German people are behind him. In these general elections Hitler and his followers expect to get a majority even greater than their previous 90 per cent."

Into his two-hour speech to the Reichstag, as noted by the Associated Press, and his diplomatic memorandum, he packed "more action and more proposals than Europe has heard for years." This is the Associated Press summary of his speech:

"1. Germany is freed from Locarno because the Franco-Russian treaty violated it.

"2. German troops are moving into the demilitarized zone created by the seven-Power mutual security pact.

"3. Germany is ready to create a new demilitarized zone, provided France and Belgium create one in their territories, too.

"4. Germany will sign non-aggression pacts with France and Belgium in the west and with Lithuania in the east, provided Lithuania agrees to respect the autonomy of Memel territory.

"5. Germany will sign an air pact with her western neighbors and is willing to have Italy and Great Britain guarantee these pacts. Holland, too, may join if she desires.

"6. Germany would reenter the League of Nations if that organization is disassociated from the Treaty of Versailles, for with reentry of troops into the Rhineland and the freeing of all German soil, the reasons for the Reich's withdrawal from Geneva no longer exist."

France flatly rejected the Hitler memorandum. The Council of the League was then summoned to act upon the grave crisis.

As German troops poured into the Rhineland to complete occupation, French soldiers moved toward their frontier to strengthen forts and garrisons.

Prayers for Peace

The day after Hitler's speech mothers of men in Germany and in France, especially, urged their children as they dressed them for church to pray against war.

Meanwhile the European press expressed itself solemnly, as may be judged from editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Red Star, an Army organ of Moscow, declared of the Nazi move:

"The Rhine invasion is a new symbol of aggression, making Germany the hotbed of war throughout Europe. The invasion and the Locarno Pact repudiation can not be justified. With unparalleled insolence Hitler said each German had 18 per cent. less land than each Russian. Hitler has often revealed that Fascist Germany is dreaming of acquiring Soviet territory—Let him only try it!"

The Paris *Independent* considered that Hitler's "present action continues in logical succession the Versailles Treaty violations because the Allied Governments are divided."

Skepticism of Hitler's pact suggestions was evinced by the Netherlands press. The Amsterdam *Telegraaf*, for instance, observed:

"Germany invites Holland to participate in its proposals, but Holland can not enter into an agreement which would place her in the dangerous position of Belgium."

Austria, naturally, was keenly interested in the speech of Hitler, a former Austrian.

According to the semiofficial Vienna *Reichspost:*

"The announcement of Germany's readiness to reenter the League of Nations is aimed to achieve favorable reaction in England, where such is considered most important, due to the Italo-Ethiopian situation."

Profound distrust of Germany appeared in French-language journals of Switzerland. Said the *Journal de Gènève:*

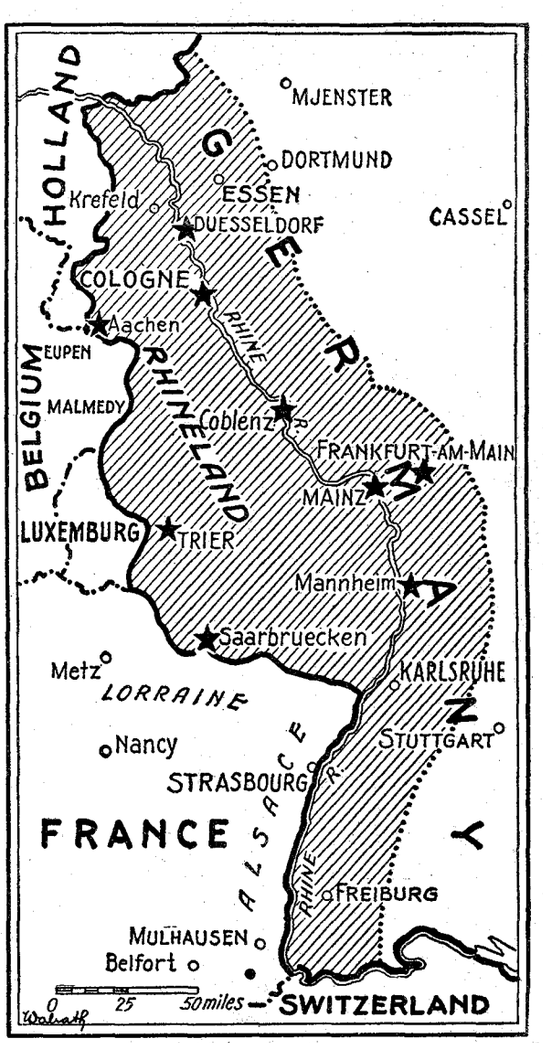
"It is clear Hitler is playing for high stakes. He is capitalizing on the confusion into which France and Britain were thrown by Mussolini's action in Ethiopia, and the German press is using ratification of the Franco-Soviet agreement as justification for these actions."

Naively the Berlin *Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung* remarked:

"We are still ignorant of who will excite himself over Hitler's speech, but we suspect it will be France; but particularly toward France Der Fuehrer directed a passionate appeal . . . for reconciliation."

A trenchant English view was disclosed by the London *Sunday Observer:*

"Hitler's two new points are the suggestion that the Covenant of the League of Nations should be completely disjoined from the Treaty of Versailles, and that the Rhineland should honestly be recognized as German fully and without impediment. On both points he is right. There can be no peace without elementary justice and common sense. There is no more reason why German territory should be demilitarized than there is that French, Belgian, or British territory should be demilitarized."



Courtesy of The New York *Times*

The Rhineland: Europe's New Danger Zone

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Mussolini Grasps the Olive-Branch

Given Alternative of Oil Sanction, Italy Accepts "In Principle" League's Invitation to Negotiate Peace in Ethiopia

Dr. Erich Salomon—Daniel

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Augusto de Vasconcellos, Chairman of the League Sanctions Committee (right), *discuss the Italo-Ethiopian crisis*

Ancient Rome's dictators used to offer the glistening sword or the olive-branch to countries invaded for conquest.

That imperious choice was flung back last week at Rome's modern dictator by a group of solemn men in Geneva.

Members of the League of Nations' Sanctions Committee, they gave Premier Benito Mussolini the alternative of peace with Ethiopia or an embargo on oil—the life-blood of his invading war-machines.

Il Duce chose the olive-branch.

Without strings, the Italian dictator accepted "in principle" their invitation to negotiate peace "within the framework and spirit of the League."

Hard Bargain

Acting after Chancellor Hitler's announcement of the Rhine occupation, Mussolini was believed to have capitalized on this development to drive a hard bargain during the League's embarrassment.

As a preliminary, Europe believes he will demand treatment of Ethiopia, not as an equal, but as a vanquished nation; not as a victim of aggression, but as a barbarous, treaty-breaking nation.

The Italian press, first caustic over the League peace gesture, took a cautious view upon Il Duce's acceptance of it.

Said Virginio Gayda, Editor of *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome), which Mussolini often uses for official pronouncements:

"Italy showed her good will in answering a move which had no inacceptable elements. On such an open and clear road Italy does not refuse to negotiate.

"But negotiations will have to be carried on on a basis of wide and complex horizons. Italian acceptance in principle does not prejudice the very substance of the problem and the practical conditions of negotiation."

"Greatest Reserve"

Viewing the invitation sourly from the beginning, the newspaper *La Tribuna* (Rome) commented thus:

"This acceptance implies the greatest reserve. The Committee of Thirteen (of the League) has, without exerting any pressure, evidently turned toward the generosity of the victors.

"In these circumstances an invitation to peace could be accepted, but it must be made clear that Italy is not disposed to take into consideration old proposals put into a new shape."

La Tribuna's first reaction was to call the peace appeal a "league alibi, an insidious and inadmissible formula designed to create an alibi before renewing the legalistic attacks on Italy."

The oil sanction would have augmented an embargo imposed on November 18 on pack-animals and minerals.

Italy, fearful of this new penalty for invading a fellow League member's territory, threatened retaliation by quitting the League, denouncing the Locarno Pact, and abrogating the Franco-Italian military alliance of last January.

France made the peace overture as a face-saving device, climaxing months of vacillating between England and Italy over the East African situation.

Said the *Petit Journal* (Paris): "The unforbidden hope in this ultimate effort at reconciliation is that Il Duce will answer otherwise than by renewed brutal affirmation of the situation's intransigeance. The victory of her armies is far from creating abundance of optimism in Italy. Recent measures concerning a new banking régime also betray financial apprehensions."

Britain evinced an uncompromising determination to stand behind the League in the crisis—with peace the chief objective.

The influential *Scotsman* (Edinburgh) said:

"France's pressure for peace in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict previous to the imposition of sanctions by the League of Nations is not improbably directly instigated through Italy, who assumes that the latest 'victories' justify her claiming a territorial settlement on the basis of the *status quo*.

"She is hopeful that France will assist in creating a favorable diplomatic atmosphere at Geneva.

"If that is the idea behind the move, it is unlikely that the League of Nations will be favorably impressed."

"Cease Firing" Order

"Cease firing!"

That command from Rome spread joy throughout the northern front in Ethiopia this week.

The Italian armies laid down their arms. Ethiopians, terrorized by the foreign war-birds and crawling machines, slept peacefully in their huts for the first time in five months.

The Italo-Ethiopian war, pushed into the background of international politics by Chancellor Hitler's invasion of the Rhineland, was regarded as virtually over.

The war—which was never formally declared—was begun on October 3. Italy rolled into the ancient land of Sheba on three fronts, allegedly over a border incident at Dolo, near Italian Somaliland.

Italy insisted Ethiopia was about crushed. Ethiopia called these Italian statements lies, designed to influence peace maneuvers.

Last week, Ethiopia was not so sure about the intent of Mussolini's moves. Emperor Haile Selassie, nevertheless, saw little to lose.

If Il Duce was stalling for time to press farther inland, so much the better. The Emperor felt that the farther in Italy dug, the more vulnerable she would be when the heavy rains set in.

If Il Duce stuck by League standards in peace negotiations, he likewise figured he would be in a fair bargaining position.

As operations halted, word came of the tragic end of Ras Mulugheta, Ethiopian War Minister. This doughty soldier, a fatalist, recently had been driven back by the Italians.

Ethiopia said he retired under imperial orders. Italy said he was crushed.

Pneumonia, not bullets, got him.

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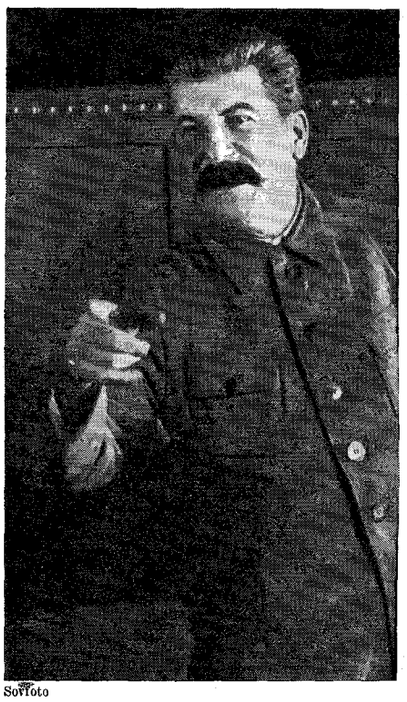
Stalin's Bombshell Over Asia

"Soviet Prepared to Go to War With Japan" to Save Independence of Its Virtual Ally, Mongolian People's Republic



SoviToto

Josef Stalin's manner: "silk gloves covering an often-demonstrated iron will"

Josef Vissarionovitch Dzugashvili, otherwise Stalin, "Big Boss" of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at fifty-seven, dropped a bombshell over Asia when he declared on March 4 in a world copyrighted interview with Roy W. Howard, Chairman of the Board of Scripps-Howard newspapers, that the Soviet Union is prepared to go to war with Japan if necessary to prevent destruction of the independence of its virtual political ally, the Mongolian People's Republic—Outer Mongolia.

During a three-hour discussion, Mr. Howard related, Stalin's greeting was friendly and the informality and ready humor which characterized the conversation were like "silk gloves covering an often-demonstrated iron will."

World-Repercussions

The Stalin-Howard interview warning Japan of the danger of war if she invades Mongolia and accusing Germany of aggressive ambitions was the subject of discussion throughout the world.

In Germany and Poland it was suppressed.

A few German papers printed an abbreviated version before they received instructions. The Polish Telegraph Agency declined to distribute it, but two papers received condensed versions.

In answer to Mr. Howard's question as to where the war-clouds are more menacing, in the East or in the West, Mr. Stalin replied:

"In my opinion there are two focal points of danger—one in the Far East in the zone of Japan and the other in Europe in the zone of Germany. What I have in mind are numerous statements in Japan by military men containing threats against other Powers.

"It is difficult to say which is the more menacing war-danger. They both exist and both are smoldering. Compared to either of these, the Italian-Ethiopian conflict is an episode.

"For the moment, perhaps, the situation in the Far East is more menacing, but the center of danger may shift to Europe. Evidence of this was Herr Hitler's recent interview in a Paris paper in which his statement, tho pacific in terminology, carried with it threats against both France and the Soviet Union.

It is symptomatic that even when Herr Hitler speaks peace, he can not dispense with threats."

Export of Revolution

As to the question whether Soviet Russia intended to bring about world revolution, Mr. Stalin declared:

"To attempt to export revolution is nonsense. Without desire within a country, there will be no revolution."

In France an official spokesman said of the Stalin-Howard interview that "this is the first time Stalin has defined Russia's attitude so closely." Discussing references to the Russian-French military alliance, the spokesman said that it did not cover the Far East, in which the United States and Great Britain are chiefly interested.

The moderate-conservative *Intransigeant* observed:

"Stalin explains that capitalism is the principal cause of the war-menace. It is difficult to hear more characteristic nonsense. In all countries what capitalism needs most is precisely peace."

The independent Paris *Journal* said:

"The silent Stalin has abandoned himself to indiscretions. His interview can not be criticized as having hidden his thoughts.

"Does not his frankness extend to the admission that Russia would swallow the Chinese cake with the same appetite as Japan, even if Japan has already started to do so?"

A Right Center French organ, the Paris *Ordre*, remarked:

"The New York *World-Telegram* interview will remain, we fear, ignored by newspapers which oppose the French-Russian treaty of alliance. Russia is changing."

Humanite, chief French Communist organ, pronounced this verdict:

"The interview constitutes a capital document in world history. It gives Germany measured but categoric warning.

It shows a tranquil force expressing the will of a socialist society, sure of its destiny, attached to its ideals, faithful to its friendships for peoples attached to peace and for small peoples whose independence is threatened."

"Bluff," in Tokyo View

At Tokyo a Foreign Office spokesman described the Stalin declaration as "a bluff made now because Japan is absorbed in internal troubles." As quoted in Associated Press cables from the Japanese Capital, this spokesman said also:

"Soviet influence is limited to a small portion of the Outer Mongolians and the majority of them are not concerned with it. Hence Moscow is always declaring that the Soviet Union is the protector of Outer Mongolia, fearing it will sever its ties with the Soviet Union.

"Communist elements in parts of China are becoming more active. Stalin's outburst about the Soviet's readiness to aid Outer Mongolia is calculated indirectly to encourage the Chinese reds to advance the Soviet's designs on China."

Russian Comment

The Moscow *Pravda*, an official organ of the Communist Party in Russia, had this to say:

"Every line of the interview is saturated with assurance of the power of the Soviet Government, as well as the rightfulness of its great cause. . . . The Soviet is ready for anything and is able with its own force to counter the blows of its enemies, whatever their numbers."

The paper contrasted the lack of ambiguity in Stalin's answers to "the methods of bourgeois Governments in international relations, in which there is insincerity, demagogy and double dealing, as, for example, the recent Hitler interview in a French paper in which his loud protests of peaceful intentions veiled threats against France and the Soviet Union."

From The Morning *Post* (London)

Outer Mongolia—which Soviet Russia is prepared to defend

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British Millions for Defense

John Bull *Feels Brawny Right Arm Needs New Sinews of War, So He Asks National Loan for Ships, Men, and Guns*

"There is no boasting in sturdy *John Bull*, but his sleeves are rolled half back, and his steady eye looks about him," Stephen Leacock writes in the current *Review of Reviews*.

"For all his advancing years, and his heavy feeding, there is a terrible punch left yet in that right arm."

Yet, there are Britishers aplenty who do not agree with the Canadian professor. Along troubled Whitehall (government office row), where sleeves are rolled back half-way, steady eyes have been looking alarmedly at a rapidly rearming Continent. Keen brains are wondering just how much wallop is left in that brawny right arm.

Gloomy Forecasts

Heavy feeding on pacifism and disarmament has curtailed all three of the British defense-services—Navy, Army, and Air Force. And now there are forecasts in London of another European war by 1938.

The House of Commons is being told that the 1914 road to war is being retraced, and that the only way to keep mad nightmare from falling on the British world is to build up the national defense.

Last week, His Majesty's Stationery Office issued a long awaited White Paper which announced that a supplementary £350,000,000 ($1,750,000,000) would be spent within the next three years to expand Navy, Army, and Air Force to the peak of fighting efficiency. A special Minister of Defense will supervise the expansion.

That whopping supplementary appropriation is in addition to regular budgetary estimates for the three fighting services' next fiscal year: £162,701,600 ($813,508,000). Added, they make £512,701,600 ($2,563,508,000) in preparation for the next war. Two-thirds of this will be borrowed as a national defense loan.

Men and Guns

That lump sum will buy cruiser squadrons, two new battle-ships, destroyer and submarine flotillas, and "substantially higher figures" for the naval air-force. Land-plane strength, by the end of 1937, will be 2,500 top-notch fighting craft, double the force of last May, when Germany's zooming air-cruisers began worrying Britain.

For the Army there will be more men, high-angle field artillery, giant coast-defense guns, quick-firing antiaircraft guns, armor-piercing antitank guns, and swift armored cars, powerful, heavily-armed tanks, and lorries to speed "Tommies" hither and yon. Industry will be put on a basis of cooperation as firm as in 1914-'18.

Yet this thumping rearmament plan dissatisfied Viscount Rothermere's *Evening News* (Ind.-Cons.), whose London Editor dipped his pen in caustic and wrote this squib: "From a parturient mountain a prefatory apology emerges as a program of mouse-like proportions."

To *The Times* (Ind.-Cons.), however:

"There is no suggestion of panic or extravagance in the measures proposed. It can hardly be contested that it is out of proportion to the national needs, or that it is inconsistent with national purposes."

Even the Liberal *News Chronicle* finds no fault with the defense plan, saying:

"For twelve years, two men, Stanley Baldwin and Ramsay MacDonald, have been responsible for the British policy of reducing armaments to the essentials. The White Paper is a tragic monument to their diplomatic failure."

Journal des Débats (Paris), France's oldest liberal paper, supports London with:

"We can only repeat that swiftness in accomplishing rearmament is indispensable on the part of peaceful countries. This will be the primary condition of their security in the months ahead.

"Is every one, once and for all, convinced that the policy heretofore followed was senseless, and that they are resolved never to return to it? Let's hope so."

Shift Explained

Explaining Britain's shift in foreign policy in *The Nation*, American weekly, Negley Farson, experienced correspondent, found:

"Britain is rearming to-day, rapidly and radically, in order to regain its position of dominance in world affairs. . . . Either for reasons of economy, or because of the genuine pacifist sentiment throughout the country, Britain, while waiting for general disarmament, disarmed itself by way of example, tho others were rearming.

"It got itself into a position where the Continent was saying that it would not, or could not, fight—mostly could not; England, it was thought, was becoming decadent. If England would not, or could not, fight, then it was no good as an ally.

"If it was no good as an ally, then its assurances as to what it was prepared to do as an ally had no value. Therefore, said the Continent, do not trust England's promises. From that to 'Don't trust England!' was an inevitable step.

"And this was the position in which British statesmen found themselves when Mussolini started his Ethiopian adventure. In fact, it was because Mussolini himself believed something like this about England that he was encouraged to take a chance in Africa."

The Irish Press (Dublin), organ of President de Valera's Party in Ireland, makes this comment on Britain's rearmament:

"What is most significant . . . is the evidence it affords that the conviction has been brought home to British Ministers that war in the future is, if not inevitable, at least highly probable, and that they must be prepared for any eventuality.

"It is only the belief that, if war did come, it would be, as in 1914, a struggle for existence which would justify spending nearly £100,000,000 extra on armaments during each of the next five years.

"When this fact is taken in conjunction with . . . arrangements . . . for distributing from thirty to forty million gas-masks among the civil population of Great Britain, it will be realized that the heads of the British Government are convinced that another Armageddon is more probable than most people imagined."

Acme

Two wave-ruling Britons man machine-gun to repel showers of death from the air

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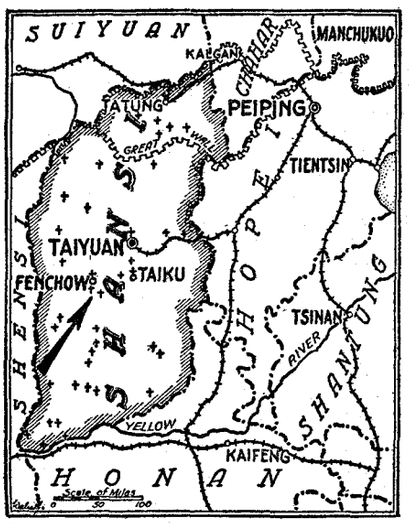
Chinese Reds Drive to Shansi

U. S. Missionaries Endangered as Communist Hordes Push Northward to Checkmate Japan in Its Penetration of Outer Mongolia

A horde of Chinese communists sweeping out from the southwest into Taiyuan, Shansi Province, China, during the first days of March, threatened the lives of American and other missionaries there.

Most of the missionaries escaped and the others seemed protected, according to the Associated Press, because the hasty mobili-



Courtesy The New York *Times*

Shansi, menaced by Chinese communists; crosses indicate American missions

zation of a defense army at Taiyuan was fortified by the entrance into the city—after a struggle—of two divisions of Nanking troops from the south. A squadron of Nanking bombers also flew into Taiyuan.

To the *Daily Worker* (New York), organ of the Communist Party in the United States, the swift advance of the Red Army into Shansi Province, bailiwick of the "Model Governor," General Yen Hsi-shan, seemed of the utmost importance. Harry Gannes, a political columnist of *The Daily Worker*, pointed out:

"Besides the fact that the 'oft-defeated, annihilated, and dispersed' Red Army wipes out two crack battalions of General Yen's provincial troops and worries the imperialist-paid missionaries, the latest advance of the glorious Red Army of China is the Chinese Soviet's answer to the recent gory event in Japan. . . .

Aid to Mongolia

"The Red Army is driving northward, through Shansi Province in the direction of Suiyuan, to prevent the Japanese from closing this door of cooperation between the Chinese masses and the Mongolian People's Republic, in the event Japan continues its war against North China and begins to penetrate Mongolia."

China's attempt by armed force to stop the inroads of communists into Shansi Province was hampered by conditions imposed by Japan through the terms of the former Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, now Premier, in his statement of three points. Of Mr. Hirota's three points, according to a Shanghai cable to the New York *Times* from Hallett Abend, the third is the most important. This informant wrote:

"Under this third point, Japan could demand freedom of movement of her armies in any Province in China in which communist activities could be proved."

Triple Demands

Nagoya Shinaichi, Japanese newspaper, recalled that Mr. Hirota last September had suggested to the Chinese Ambassador at Tokyo, the following principles for adjustment of Chinese-Japanese relations:

"1. China should forsake its traditional policy of befriending distant Powers to antagonize its neighbors.

"2. China should respect the existence of Manchukuo.

"3. Japan and China should cooperate in campaigning against the Sovietization of North China."

Koki Hirota's Tough Job

After the surrender of the Japanese Army mutineers, and the suicide of some of their leaders, which ended the most serious rebellion in Japan's history, came the ticklish task of forming a new Cabinet.

His Imperial Majesty Emperor Hirohito first called upon forty-two-year-old Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former President of the House of Peers, to be Premier. The Prince declined the invitation because of his "rather weak health." Nobody was deceived by this reason.

Then Prince Kimmochi Saionji, last of the Elder Statesmen, reappeared on the scene. This sleek, brown little man had conferred steadily with the Emperor ever since the wholesale assassinations of three State Counselors by Army insurgents on February 26. In his silken robes and brown fedora, he came down from his mountain retreat to serve his country.

Underwood

Prince Saionji

The second Japanese statesman called upon to form a Cabinet in the crisis was former Foreign Minister Koki Hirota. Of medium height and stocky build, Premier Hirota wears horn-rimmed spectacles, and speaks in an amiable, smiling manner. He needed all his amiability in his new difficult task.

Foto Natori From Black Star (exclusive)

Koki Hirota, former Foreign Minister, had trouble trying to form a Japanese Cabinet

Hirota, son of a stone-cutter, was born on the Island of Kyushu. From early youth he felt the influence of Mitsuru Toyama, reactionary head of the Black Dragon Society.

He has been averse to the militarists in their ever-increasing demands for appropriations.

Japanese Comment

Outspoken utterances on the new Cabinet from the Tokyo press cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST included the remark of the popular and independent *Nichi Nichi:*

"Statesmen must have heroic resolution to effect a new program based on normal order and constitutional politics. Thus only may the Imperial will be satisfied."

The independent, liberal *Asahi* put the question:

"Did not experience in the past prove the patchwork building of a Cabinet will aggravate, rather than lessen, difficulties? The new Cabinet must be strong both in name and substance."

The new Cabinet, declared the independent *Miyako*, "must be based on a Government supported by the people's wishes. A Cabinet ignoring the Diet would result in immediate failure."

In Osaka, the independent *Mainichi* said this:

"It is indeed a difficult task to stabilize the atmosphere of military circles, purge the army of undesirable elements, and, at the same time, discard personal considerations. This can not be done by a few men alone. The military must support the new Cabinet to the fullest extent."

In the view of *The Times* (London):

"The danger is that the new Cabinet will be faced with demands both for a more aggressive foreign policy and a drastic social reform. It may find it easier to provide the first than the second."

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St. Patrick's Far-Flung Legions

New York and Other Cities Now Have Greater Parades Than Dublin's as Fame of Paganism's Conqueror Goes on Undimmed

"May the enemies of Ireland never eat the bread or drink the whisky of it, but be tormented with Itching, without the benefit of Scratching."

That was toast No. 19 among all good southern Irishmen in New York years before Valley Forge and Yorktown. So far as the record shows, New York City first observed St. Patrick's Day in 1762. Four years later the New York *Gazette* reported:

"Monday last being the Day of St. Patrick, titular Saint of Ireland, was ushered in at Dawn with Fifes and Drums, which produced a very agreeable Harmony before the Doors of many Gentlemen of that Nation and others."

In the evening, continued the account, loyal Irishmen gathered around the tavern fire and drank a number of toasts, twenty to be exact. The first was to the King, the last to "Our Noble Selves." Toast No. 19 is recorded above.

To-day, the State of New York and its greatest metropolis have a larger Irish population than the Irish Free State, and Dublin itself does not afford so much pomp and ceremony on St. Patrick's Day as does New York City, or, for that matter, Boston or Chicago.

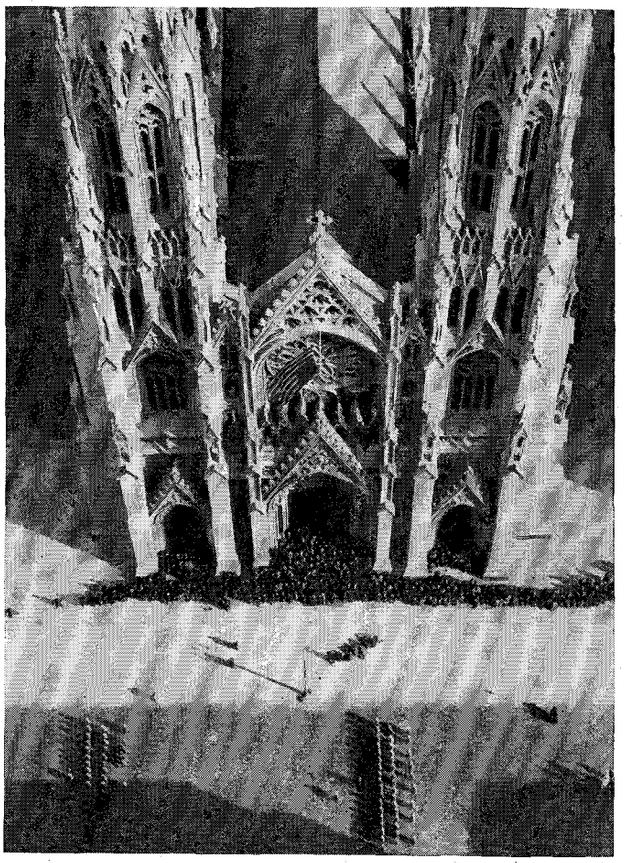
Indeed, it is said that old-timers bewail the fact that St. Patrick's Day is not observed in Dublin as it was in the days when they were young. Now there are better and bigger parades in New York, San Francisco, London, Glasgow, and Melbourne. In Dublin they no longer "drown the shamrock" as they did in the good old days. March 17 runs serenely on; there are no more cracked heads to brag about after the day is done.

Parade of Soldiery

But there is a big parade of Irish soldiery in their trim uniforms (see cover). Services in the Irish language are held in both Catholic and Protestant churches. Crooke Park has its football games and Celtic dances by the youngsters. And last year an official reception was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. But the annual public pageant was feeble, for the City was in the throes of a transport strike.

In New York the great day will be observed with the usual colorful spectacle. Next Tuesday, as the New York *Times* reported of the celebration last year, war pipes will skirl and drums will mutter, as a parade of about 25,000 marches up Fifth Avenue and passes in review before St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Catholic Church's noblest structure in the country.

Hawkers along the curb will sell dyed carnations, books of Irish ballads, and green flags with the gold harp emblazoned on them and the words *"Erin Go Bragh."*



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St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York: "Usually the sun shines on the Irish when they parade for St. Patrick"

Usually, the sun shines on the Irish when they parade for St. Patrick, and a crowd of 400,000 or more can be counted on to line the sidewalks. At St. Patrick's Cathedral Patrick Cardinal Hayes and about 200 priests will review the procession and the various organizations will dip their colors in salute.

Last year the reviewing stand was adorned with the figure of Lord Mayor Alfred Byrne of Dublin, among the many other notables, and as the marchers passed him there were calls of "Hi, Alfie," and "Hiya, Dublin."

As the New York *Times* said on March 17, 1929, "That English Protestants welcome him [St. Patrick] to their calendar and that processions wearing the green make their way in the New World hint at the benign influence of this popular saint, who not only aided the Irish to 'synchronize their insular memories with the annals of Rome and Greece,' as Professor Bury has said, but helped them also to 'find a nook for their remote land' in the West as well as in the East."

"Fifteen hundred years ago, when Ireland still was pagan," writes Hugh de Blacam in "Gentle Ireland" (The Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee), "Patrick traveled into the solitudes of Donegal, a lonely, weary man. Not yet had he his well-equipped missionary caravans, with assistant clergy, craftsmen, builders, moving through the land in triumphant progress, to found communities, build churches, transcribe missals.

"As yet, he was but a would-be winner of the Irish race, a man of faith and determination, but not yet of achievement. He rowed out to an island in Lough Derg, amid bare brown hills, an island across which a child could throw a stone. He prayed and fasted there for forty days, alone with God. In a small cave of rocks, he took shelter, and there, it is said, he saw visions of the other world."

It was his "Purgatory," from which he emerged to carry the faith to the Irish people. To-day a great church stands on the site of his self-imposed suffering. Pilgrims go there every year.

"Three days . . . they fast on bread and black tea; they walk barefoot over the harsh stones, praying, praying ever; they watch in the great, dim church all night (the hardest trial of all); their bodies groan, their souls rejoice. . . .

Pilgrims of To-Day

"They come from the world's ends, from those ends of the world into which St. Patrick's seed has gone, the pilgrims to Lough Derg to-day. Over the peaty, wild hills of Donegal they go, and when the pilgrim has climbed the last bleak slope, he turns a corner and suddenly beholds, amid the vast brown expanse (where hardly a dwelling house can be seen), and set on shining empty waters, the stately Basilica, like a fragment of Rome's great fabric transported by angelic hands to the wilderness."

Said Joseph M. Sullivan in *The Catholic World*, March, 1904, about the great day of the Irish:

"Christianity can hardly repay the debt it owes to St. Patrick. His searching and convincing logic dissipated the darkness of paganism that had overspread the land, and planted the seeds of Christianity, never to be uprooted."

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Liquor Tax as Welfare Spur

Governor Lehman of New York Proposes $4,000,000 More Annual Tax to Lower Old Age Pension Limit From 70 to 65 Years

When a man buys a quart of whisky in New York State he pays a Federal tax of fifty cents, a State tax of twenty-five cents, and a strip stamp tax of five cents.

Last week Gov. Herbert H. Lehman proposed adding five cents more to the State tax. This 20 per cent. increase—recommended for all alcoholic beverages—is designed to foot the bill of the Governor's comprehensive social security program.

The $4,000,000 a year yielded by the increase, according to the Governor, would enable New York to lower the old age pension limit from seventy to sixty-five years; give financial aid to dependent children and the blind; rehabilitate the physically handicapped; provide health services for mothers and children; and bring surgery to crippled children.

While a considerable portion of this proposed social welfare legislation will be paid for by the Federal Government, the State must match part of the cost.

Dealers Object

Liquor dealers made vigorous objections. They declared that New York taxes were already the second highest in the Union: $1 a gallon on hard liquors, as compared to forty and fifty cents in such States as Massachusetts, Illinois, and Nebraska.

In 1935, they said, the liquor industry in New York paid $18,000,000 in State beverage taxes, besides heavy licensing fees.

"Beset by high taxes and license fees," declared *The American Wine and Liquor Journal*, "the many retail package stores in the State have been forced to operate on a very small margin. An additional impost of this type would seriously hamper their activity and endanger the jobs of thousands engaged in the retail trade."

The Brewers News felt, similarly, that brewers "are being taxed almost to extinction," and that an additional levy of twenty cents a barrel, to the $5 Federal and $1 State tax, would drive them "that much further against the wall."

In his message to the Albany legislature, Governor Lehman scoffed at the idea that a higher tax would promote bootlegging. "The tax," he asserted, "will add only one cent to the cost of about thirty glasses of beer and only five cents to the cost of a quart of whisky."

Some newspapers, however, did not agree.

"Yesterday's newspapers carried the Governor's social security message suggesting a higher liquor tax," observed the New York *World-Telegram*. "They also carried the news of a Federal indictment against twenty-two men believed to be members of a huge bootlegging syndicate. . . . Only by keeping down liquor taxes can we hope to exterminate the tribe."

Other papers, however, indorsing the program, commented on Governor Lehman's profound interest in social legislation.

Wide World

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York: He wants higher liquor taxes to pay for social security

"It is to be hoped that the Legislature will act favorably and promptly on these proposals," stated the New York *Times*. "The legislation is not only desirable on social and humane grounds, but it is fiscally sound. It will tend to reduce the number of persons on the relief rolls."

Known among professional social workers as "the social-welfare-minded Governor," he has kept New York foremost among the States of the Union in legislative provisions for the underprivileged.

Before his political career, he was known both as a banker and a philanthropist. He has served thirty years as a Director of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum of New York, and has always been active in social work.

Churchgoing Hollywood

Hollywood is not as bad as it is often pictured. Many of the stars aspire to a higher galaxy—they go to church and are liberal with donations for church and community. This is the glad testimony of Dr. J. George Dorn, pastor of the Hollywood Lutheran Church.

"If you have never visited Hollywood and have lived under a glamourous misapprehension because of what you have seen about it in the press or on the screen," he writes in *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia), "I am afraid you would be greatly disappointed.

"Hollywood is just like any other modern city, with perhaps the one exception that, because it is the capital of the cinema world, it has an individuality all its own. You would find here splendid churches, one of the finest Y. M. C. A.'s it has ever been my privilege to be associated with; a Y. W. C. A. headed by a Lutheran secretary, Florence Boester; several high schools spoken of as little universities, and a junior college which has attracted nation-wide attention . . . and many other institutions too numerous to mention. In short—a city throbbing with life just like any other."

Doctor Dorn has been in Hollywood more than nine years, and his investigation "seems to indicate that the Catholic Church, Jewish Temples, Episcopal, Lutheran, and two of the well-known 'modern cults' claim more of the motion-picture people in attendance than the other churches.

"Perhaps the type of worship and service, free from social contact, for which these are known, accounts for this choice. Most picture stars dislike publicity in private life. They crave to be permitted to live normally off the screen and away from the life of glamour. This is often denied them.

Generous Givers

"Most of the stars are very generous in responding to appeals for church and Community Chest benefits. The officials of the Community Chest recently disclosed that Hollywood again went over its quota, and the largest single contribution came from Ernest Lubitsch, production head and at one time Director of Paramount. The All-Nations Foundation, Epworth League, Luther League, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Church Building Programs and Salvation Army are among the many representative organizations that have been beneficiaries of many stars."

Turning to the church affiliations of some of Hollywood's great names, Doctor Dorn writes:

"Marlene Dietrich and Marion Davies are . . . Catholic, and Mae West attends the Catholic Church, altho she is the daughter of a Lutheran mother.

"Ann Harding, Bette Davis, Leslie Howard, and Miss Marian Marsh, whose real name is Violet Krauth, are Episcopalians. George Arliss is President of the Association of Episcopal Actors in New York and a member of the Church of England. Dick Powell got his start in small church choirs in Little Rock, Arkansas. Janet Gaynor, Edna May Oliver, and Richard Dix are Protestants. Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Virginia Weidler, Dickie Moore, Elizabeth Patterson, Conrad Nagel, and Eleanore Whitney attend Christian Science and Religious Science, I am informed.

"Betty Burgess, Sonny LaMont, Clarice Shierry, Robert Taylor and his mother are members of the Methodist Church. Eddie Cantor, Harry Green, Vera Gordon, Al Jolson, George Sidney and Norma Shearer are all members of Jewish Temples in this city. Elissa Landi, Bunny Bronson, Gilda Fezenda, Nora Lane, Marion Lessing, Greta Garbo, Shirley Ross, Lew Ayres, Carl Brisson, and David Lord are Lutherans."

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Cohan in Joyous "Nonsense" Play

"Dear Old Darling" Emerges as Delightfully Crazed Treatment of Healthily Sane Idea, With Trimmings of Melodrama

"Dear Old Darling" in conference: George M. Cohan and Marion Shockley

These days seeing a new play by George M. Cohan is a good deal like accepting a prescription from a competent but day-dreaming pharmacist. Anything may happen, but it won't hurt you.

Two years ago he mystified playgoers with a philosophic commentary on humanity called "Pigeons and People." It was a plain dish peppered with fine gauzy madness and when it ended one was just about where one had started.

The new play is "Dear Old Darling," a healthily sane item at its foundation, but goofily, delightfully crazed in its structure. It details the frantic effort of a fatherly, retired business man to escape from a blackmail gang. They want $100,000. All he wants is to be let alone.

Interested in Children

Traveling in Europe, innocent *Calvin Miller* met *Jane Mayo*. He was more than fifty, a bachelor. He was interested in children. *Jane*, at eighteen, seemed a child to him. They met in London, Paris, and Nice. It seemed strange to him that, wherever he went, she and her traveling companion, an acidulous spinster, also appeared. They even went back to America on the same boat.

After he got back, *Calvin* felt sorry for *Jane*. The child was infatuated with him. She sent him telegrams, signed photographs of herself with extraordinary vim. He tried to think of a way of ridding himself of the adolescent nuisance. Then her "family" suggested a way of riddance. For a small fortune, they would take her back to Arizona, where her father was "a millionaire cattle-rancher," and the incident would be forgotten.

"Behind the slightly incredible title of his play, which sounds like fun in an Old Ladies' Home," writes John Anderson in the New York *Evening Journal*, "Mr. Cohan hides an equally incredible story.

"There will be outcries that it is a comedown for an actor who lent such ripe distinction to O'Neill's play, and complaints that it is almost a copy-book exercise, the sort of thing that Mr. Cohan must be able to do with his left hand and funny-bone.

"But it does capture, nevertheless, the featherweight nonsense with which Mr. Cohan, at his best, can make the audience feel that the top of its head is coming off, that it can't believe anything it hears or sees, and doesn't even know where to look.

". . . Mr. Cohan, the actor, is more irresistible than Mr. Cohan, the playwright. When he is frisking about the stage, or merely sitting in a chair, watching another actor who is only staring at him with his mouth open, Mr. Cohan can make you forget about such practical matters as why he is doing it in the sheer delight of watching."

Ardis Smith, in the New York *World-Telegram*, is in agreement on Mr. Cohan as an actor.

"That the guy who is George M. Cohan in any given Cohan play is very real, whatever his surroundings, is demonstrated again in 'Dear Old Darling.'

"Indeed, I am prepared to argue that Mr. Cohan is a realist of sorts in his depiction of a certain prevalent but diminishing class of Americans.

"In this class is the amiable and lucky fellow who has found life's pickings easy. He doesn't know his own luck and considers his serenity reasonable and to be expected, if not universal. He has adjusted himself comfortably to a smiling world. Nothing has ever happened to him, a fact which vaguely disappoints him."

Lacking the wallop of authentic adventure, Mr. Smith argues, persons like Mr. Cohan invent events for themselves. They have a vast appetite for excitement and force it to happen:

"He makes them up consciously, as in 'The Tavern,' where the vagabond, through baiting and prompting of his fellow characters, fans them into an insane, perplexed, delightful fury. Or, as in the case of 'Dear Old Darling,' the romantic protagonist allows himself to become the bounding ping-pong ball of cooked-up and artificial fears and complications."

The most daring of Mr. Cohan's plays, frittering madly with a bold theme, he recovers stance in good taste by a deliberate device. Mr. Smith recognized that, too:

"Always honest, Mr. Cohan inevitably shows you in the end the wires that actuate the puppets and admits he was only spoofing; thus he confesses wryly and regretfully that such things don't happen."

Mr. Cohan accomplishes his new play zestfully. A statistician in the First Night audience, used to Cohan plays, decided to study Cohan methods of performance. He discovered that in the whole length of the play the star did not utter a single line while standing still.

"Mr. Cohan has a grand gallop of it throughout the evening," Robert Coleman reports in the New York *Daily Mirror*, "tangling and untangling the threads of his plot, presiding as a supermaster of ceremonies at his festival of fun and thrills."

Regional Theater Grows

The regional theater, a blood brother to campus little theaters and community theaters, is a growing institution throughout, principally, the Middle West. In Cleveland, recently, $76,000 was made available to The Play House.

"The Cleveland Play House," *Theater Arts Monthly* observes, "through its President, announces the receipt of $38,000 made by the Rockefeller Foundation to duplicate equal gifts made by the citizens of Cleveland to the budget of The Play House.

"The grant was influenced by the accomplishment of The Play House in coordinating its theatrical activities, personnel, and equipment with a useful educational program where 'future leaders in the theater and university field may obtain an unique practical experience and training . . . in the environment of a permanent producing theater which stages worth while plays.'

The Play House, under direction of Frederic McConnell, is considered at "the forefront of American regional theaters."

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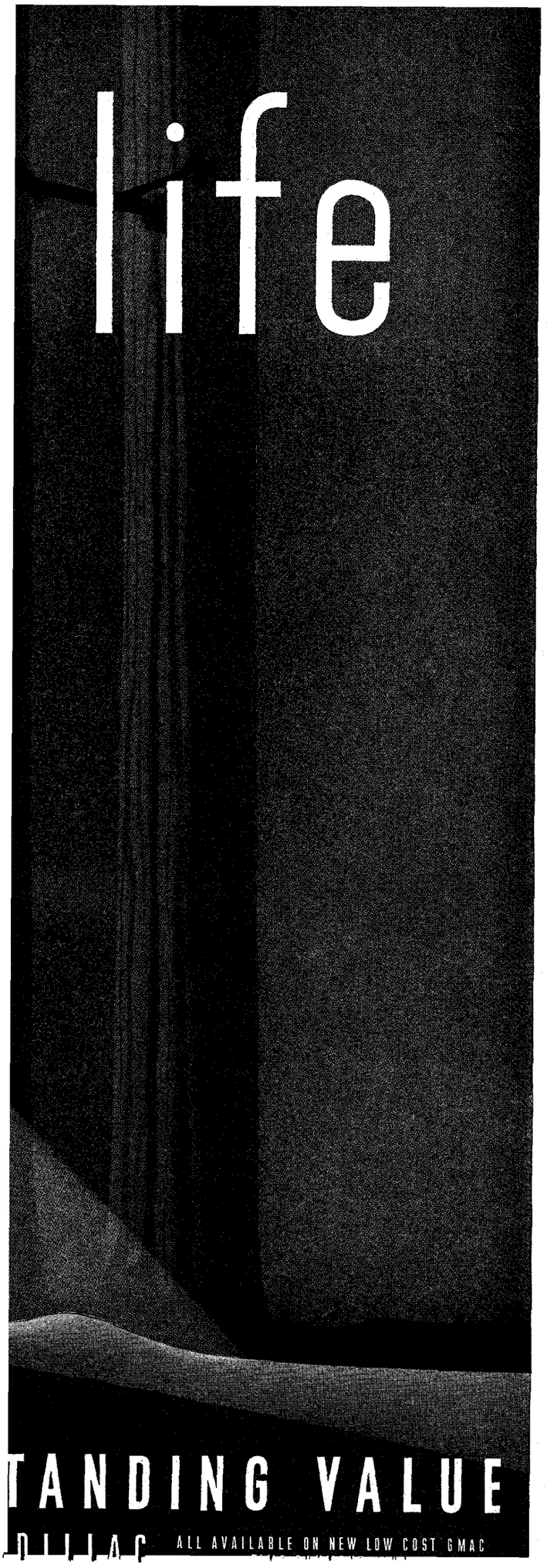

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KNEE-ACTION
reduces road shocks, prolongs life

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resists the wear of weather

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stop smoother, last longer

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sturdiness with style

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On the Current Screen

"The Children's Hour" Superbly Adapted Into Deeply Affecting Film; Dionne Quintuplets' Accomplished Début in Feature Picture

Joel McCrea, Merle Oberon, and Miriam Hopkins as "These Three," the screen version of Lillian Hellman's controversial play, "The Children's Hour"

The most difficult screen-adaptation job of the year has been accomplished superbly. Fifteen months ago, in New York, Lillian Hellman's play, "The Children's Hour," flashed onto Broadway and became an overnight success.

Sensitive, lyric in its understanding of a profound problem, it first beguiled and then frightened motion-picture makers. All withdrew from active competition for the film rights except one.

Sam Goldwyn, for United Artists release, bid high, obtained possession and found himself with a vehicle that was everything but censor-proof.

Astute Producer

Mr. Goldwyn did an astute thing. He engaged Miss Hellman to do the screen version, believing that if any one would be precisely aware of the changes essential for cinema production, the original author would. She was. And the result is "These Three," a stalwart, deeply affecting, and stunningly told motion-picture.

As in the play, two fine, intelligent, ambitious young college graduates start a private school for young girls and their enterprise is wrecked by the vicious lies of an irresponsible, evil little brat. One of the faint points of the play is dropped completely.

The loss is not felt and, indeed, the play itself could have been told in its film shape with complete success.

Superb Acting

Two Hollywood children, Bonita Granville and Marcia Mae Jones, rise to heights of performance seldom achieved by the cinema adults. Under the direction of William Wyler, Miss Granville becomes a superb actress. Her work in the rôle of *Mary Tilford*, the brat, is a chilling, brooding performance not matched even by such deft players as Miriam Hopkins and Merle Oberon.

These latter, for all their sure-footed performances, for all the fact that their rôles build up a tremendous sympathy, must give ground to Miss Granville and Miss Jones. Miss Jones, in the rôle of panic-stricken *Rosalie*, is a flawless jewel.

"The plot is not a robust one," says *The Hollywood Reporter*, "but it has been transferred to the screen with rare skill by director (William) Wyler. His is a work of delicate finesse and understanding, making, too, quite a departure from the light comedies to which he has been assigned recently."

Matching this opinion, *Hollywood Daily Variety* writes:

"Having the skilfully contrived and beautifully stated script of the play's author . . . to work with, William Wyler proves in his powerful and sensitive direction that he is as adept in tragic story-telling as in lighter comedy drama. Suspense is slowly and terrifically built up to a tension that is almost painful as the strange child, played by Bonita Granville, wrecks the lives of the teachers and the doctor she hates.

"Characters are flawlessly developed, and the adolescent psychology of the girls' school youngsters brought out with poignant conviction."

* * *

Outstanding Novelty

The outstanding novelty film of the year undoubtedly will be "The Country Doctor," a shrewdly-arrived-at film-tale involving the authentic Dionne quintuplets. This is a fiction film, a feature film.

It has nothing to do with the many newsreels that have been made of the five little Callender sisters.

As was intelligent, the major portion of the picture has to do with a character similar to that of Doctor Dafoe, the Ontario physician whose early, desperate measures made it possible for the mites to live after they were born. And altho the doctor in the film is called *Dr. John Luke*, it requires no great strain on the imaginative powers to realize that the film is a laudatory gesture toward Doctor Dafoe.

Another knowing device is that of holding the actual appearance of the quintuplets until near the end of the picture. This creates an ever-growing audience-suspense and aids the film immeasurably.

"Now credit Sonya Levien with a screen play that is a masterful combination of genuine pathos and high humor," says the *Hollywood Reporter*. "The original story is by Charles E. Blake and Miss Levien wrings it dry of every element, dramatic and comic.

Direction Praised

"Then turn to bow deeply to Henry King for his splendid direction. And nod, too, to the excellent work of Nunnally Johnson as associate producer. King's direction is marked with vigor that never loses sight of the basic tenderness of the theme. He displays a fine sympathetic understanding of the human interest surrounding the Dionnes.

"The best of taste features both writing and direction.

"Acting credits must be liberal, for every performance from Jean Hersholt (as *Doctor Luke*) down to the bit-players stands out as a flawless gem. Hersholt is really superb. His performance is the highest highlight of a long, distinguished career. It is a rarely beautiful portrait.

Accomplished Babies

"As far as the Dionne quintuplets are concerned, who will dare say naught of Yvonne, Cecile, Marie, Annette and Emelie? —the most accomplished actresses ever to face a camera and an adoring public."

The picture story, incidentally, had the approval of Doctor Dafoe. It is likely to be matched from Coast-to-Coast by audience approval.

It will be virtually impossible for any one, whatever his or her temperament, to resist the power in this story of the quintuplet sisters of Ontario.

Film Ratings

These ratings represent a consensus arrived at by analysis of the comment of screen reviewers throughout the country. They are not arbitrary ratings set by THE LITERARY DIGEST Screen Editor.

***AAAA*—"The Petrified Forest"; "The Prisoner of Shark Island"; "These Three"; "The Country Doctor."**

***AAA*—"A Night at the Opera"; "The Ghost Goes West"; "The Milky Way"; "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine"; "Follow the Fleet"; "Desire."**

***AA*—"Hands Across the Table"; "Frisco Kid"; "If You Could Only Cook."**

The ratings are: *AAAA*, Excellent; *AAA*, Good; *AA*, Acceptable, and *A*, Poor.

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YOUR HOME
IS YOUR
Castle . . .

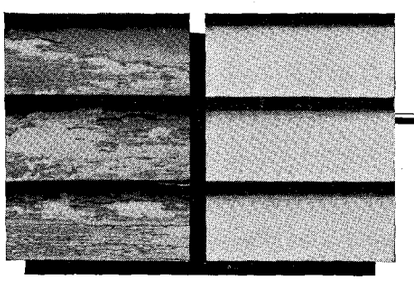
. . . DON'T LET "CHEAP" PAINT
MAKE IT A
Shanty

IN THE eyes of the law your house is your castle. In your own eyes it's a castle, too . . . a home worthy of the best protection you can give it.

What a pity then to let "cheap" paint spoil it. For "cheap" paint quickly cracks and scales away in spots, ruining the appearance of your home and exposing it to the ravages of the weather.

Moreover, it's really the most expensive. When you come to repaint, you find you haven't saved money at all. For the remains of the "cheap" paint job must be burned and scraped off down to the bare wood . . . a heavy extra expense that more than wipes out what you thought you saved. Also, before the customary repaint coats are applied a new priming coat is needed, and that's another extra expense.

What a difference when you paint with Dutch Boy! Here's a paint that does not crack and scale. It resists the weather . . . wears down stubbornly by gradual chalking which leaves a smooth, unbroken surface, an ideal foundation for new paint.



"CHEAP" PAINT *after 1¼ years*

Cost $110. Now the paint must be burned and scraped off at $60 more. Total, $170, or $113 per year. And on top of all that there's more expense—an extra coat (a new priming coat) will be needed in repainting.

DUTCH BOY *after 4 years*

Located in the same community as the "cheap" paint job. Cost $120, or $30 per year to date, which will be still less as time goes on. No burning and scraping, no new priming coat will be needed at repaint time.

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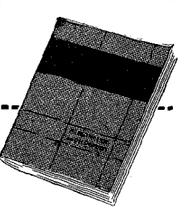

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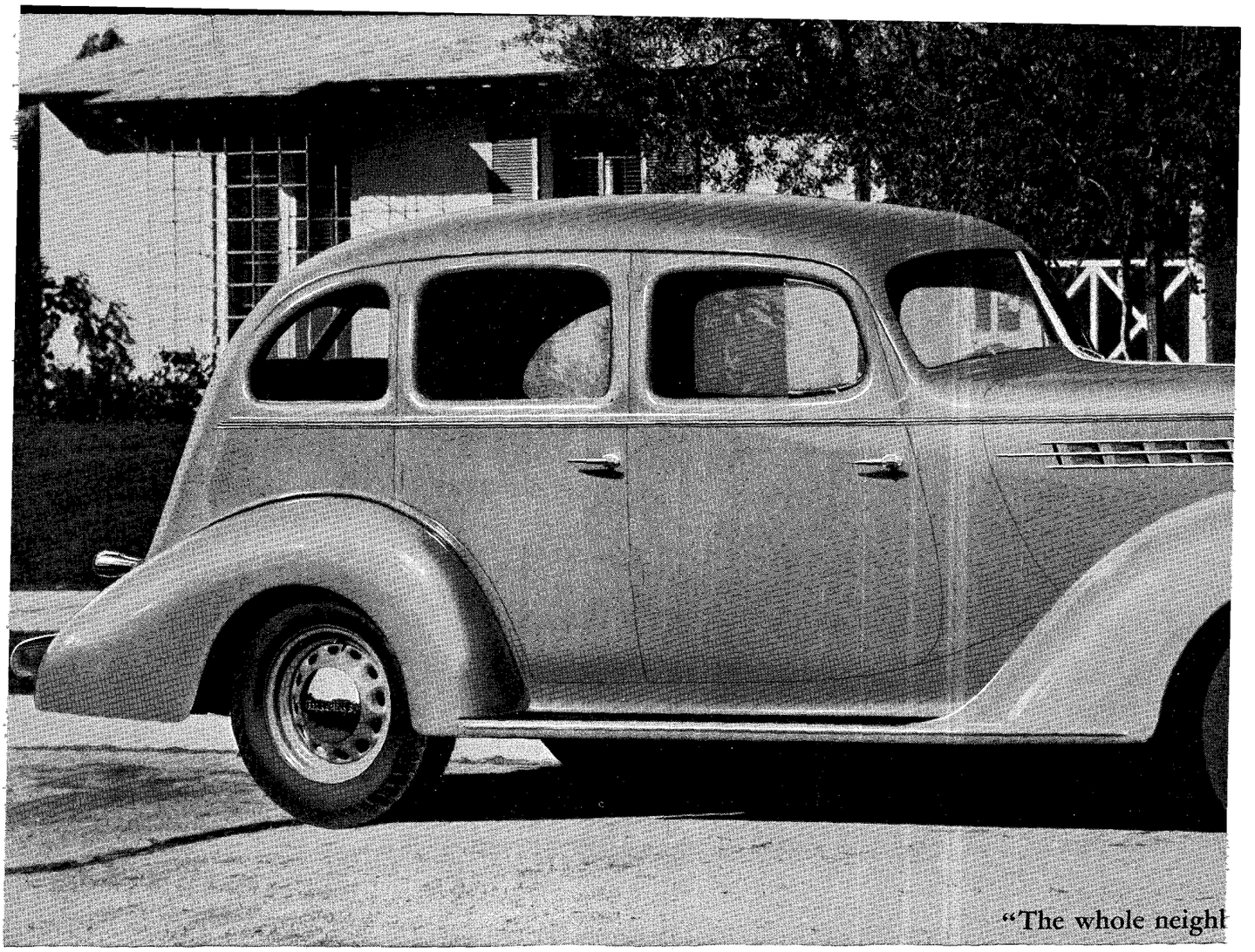

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More Automobil

than a "low price" ever bough

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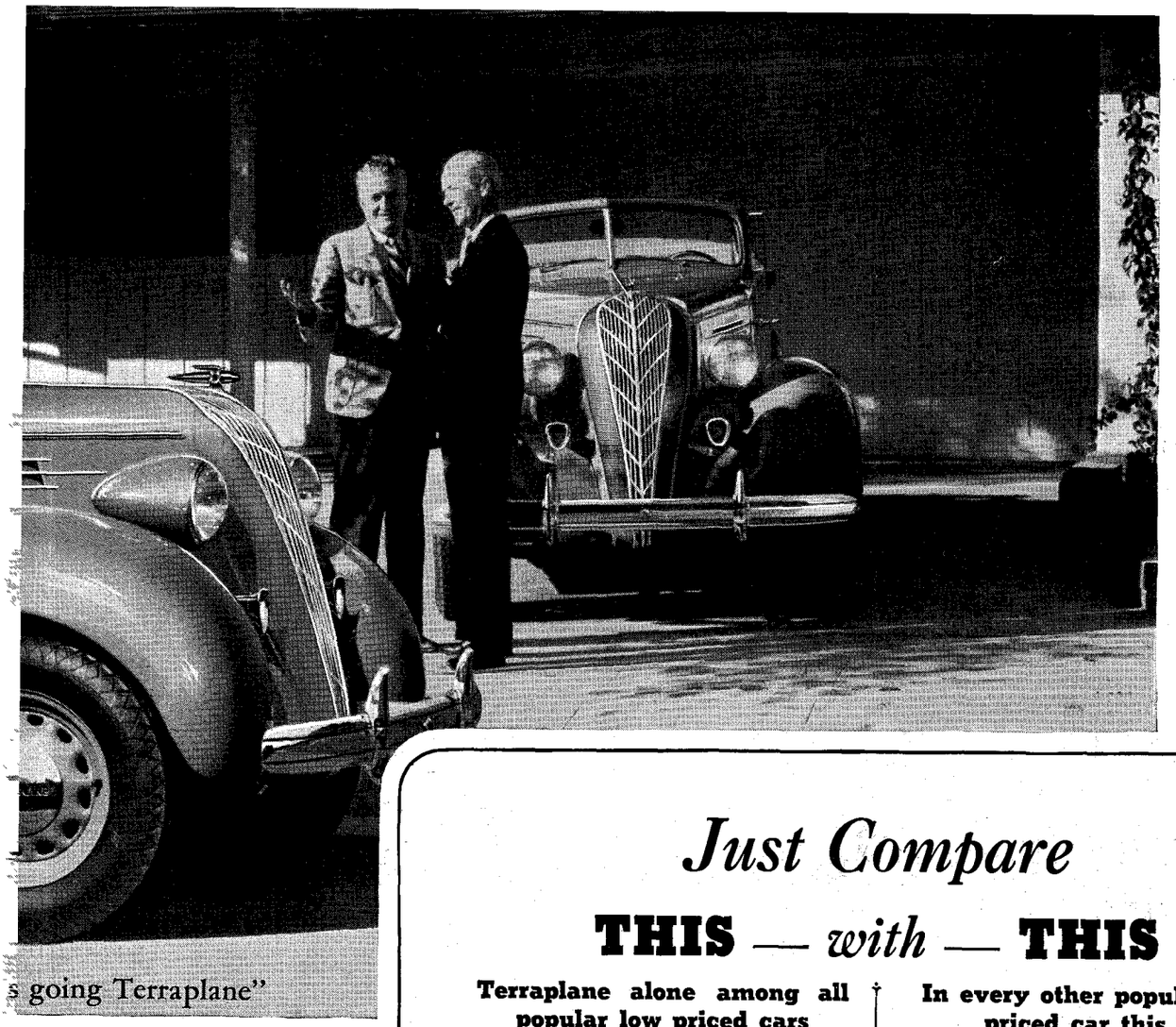

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● Most inside room—145 cubic feet—more leg and shoulder room, and widest rear seat.	● Less inside room—less shoulder and leg room—narrower rear seats.
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● The *only* rear opening baggage and tire compartment on 5 and 6-passenger models that can be had in any low priced car *without extra cost.* Spare tire lies flat inside.	● No rear opening baggage and tire compartment, except in cars where trunk models are available—*at considerable extra cost.* Spare tire mounted outside on all other models.
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● Extra deep "V-type" windshield—for added beauty and wider vision.	● Nothing like Terraplane's deep "V-type" windshield in any other low priced car.

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Hollywood's Star Finder of Stars

Pictures as Eager to Discover Talent as Aspirants Are to Get Start; A Real Sherlock Lives Up to Name in Following Scant Clues

The greatest single lure to the physically blessed youth of America is a job in the movies. The greatest single task in movies is accomplished by nine men and women in New York—when they are there. It is finding the raw, untried, undiscovered girls and boys who, conceivably, might be film stars a year, two years hence.

Unfortunately, most of those who want to get into pictures aren't right for the job. Most of those who are right are difficult to find. Hollywood, in other words, is looking for stars and it is no longer necessary for an aspirant to pound at the studio-gates.

The man who has found more stars in unexpected places than any other talent-hunter is Oscar Serlin. He had a long career in the theater before becoming a film-director. He had been an actor, manager, producer, writer of vaudeville sketches, and *entrepreneur*, even, of burlesque.

But when talking pictures began, Hollywood needed, logically, men who knew what actors ought to sound like when they talked. Serlin was one who knew.

Aided Mae West

He persuaded Paramount Pictures to hire a girl named Mae West. Because she turned out to be the sensation she is, Serlin was sent back to New York to find more stars. He found a now great male star, Fred MacMurray, tooting a saxophone in an orchestra. He found Paul Lukats on a Notre Dame football squad. He found Eleanor Whitney in an advertisement.

Pointing out that the nine men and women are the keys to Hollywood, Mr. Serlin recently told *The Ladies Home Journal* that his job is harder than that of the thousands of aspirants.

"We nine are the talent-scouts for motion-picture companies," he said. "Now, hordes of beautiful young girls and handsome young men who fancy themselves as Garbos and Gables may think they strive hard to crash the stony gates to Hollywood. But we work twice as hard—we work ten or twelve or fourteen hours a day—hunting for the right person to usher through those gates.

"Just the other morning I came into my office and found a telegram on my desk from headquarters in Hollywood. It read:

" 'Understand there is a girl in New York great bet for pictures stop blonde stop name Evelyn or Ethelwyn stop last name unknown stop get her.'

Tracing Madame X

"I saw the words 'great bet for pictures,' and, from the tone of the wire, I thought it likely that my boss had heard about this gal at some party the night before, and, supposing that hunch was right, I was so afraid that one of the other scouts in town might have received a similar *billet-doux* and might get to this Madame X before I did, that I went into action so fast you couldn't see me with the naked eye.

"I called in two of my assistants, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Sherlock. Mr. Hunt is my first assistant. He's been in show business for about twenty years and knows the theater inside out. Mr. Sherlock is a research expert.

"The three of us got to work on that telegram. None of us remembered a blonde named Evelyn, but we made up our minds that she was, probably (1) an actress; (2) a photographic model; or (3) a society girl; those being the types of young women most likely to be mentioned at Hollywood dinner-tables."

It took one day to find, among 6,000,000 people in New York, a blonde girl named "Evelyn" or "Ethelwyn." At 10 o'clock the next morning, Mr. Serlin confides, "Ethelyne Holt Gans was in my office and I was beseeching her to take a job in motion-pictures."

He confides, too, that Jean Muir got a job with one studio after helping Franchot Tone take a film test for another studio. The testing studio wanted Tone—wasn't at all interested in Miss Muir.

Not only actors and acting aspirants come under the leveled, judiciously-calm Serlin gaze. He was in Cleveland looking at a tiny show because he had heard vaguely that an interesting girl had a minor rôle in the play. During the performance a man telephoned the theater and demanded that Oscar Serlin, a man in the audience, "call John Flory, at Lakeside 6-3820."

Quick Action

"I got the message. I had never heard of John Flory but that didn't make any difference. He wanted a job in motion-pictures; I wanted to see what he had to offer; I had him come down to the hotel."

Flory showed up with a sheet rolled on a pole, a projector, and some cans of 16 mm. film. He showed Serlin then and there a picture he had staged, directed, conceived himself. It was "watchable from a professional point of view." Flory was taken to New York, introduced to executives. He is now an assistant director in Hollywood.

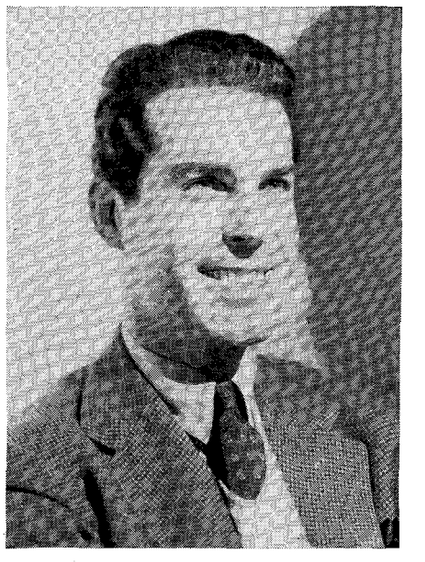
A few years ago, finding that many potential stars had all the beauty required, but none of the graces, Serlin talked Paramount into a training school. Some of the best players in motion-pictures have come out of that school.

"An index to his ability," writes Irene Kuhn in the New York *World-Telegram*, "is seen in the fact that he started with an office, a telephone, and a secretary. He sold the dramatic school idea and now has a total of ten offices on two floors of the Paramount Building, with a staff of nine persons there and fifteen in the school.

" 'The idea behind the school is sound,' said Serlin. 'In the first place, Paramount has the open-door policy, which means that we'll see personally any one who thinks he wants to go into the pictures.' "

Oscar Serlin, star-maker and talent-scout

Eleanor Whitney, once a tap-dancer, is now being groomed for stardom



Before he played leading roles, Fred MacMurray played the saxophone

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Crisp Inspiration From His Garden

Celery Growing Outside Studio Window, Depicted in Water-Color, Wins Prize Plum for Harvard Instructor in Chicago Art Show

Photographs Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

Celery-Garden, Lexington, *by A. Lassell Ripley, winner of the Watson F. Blair Prize of $600 at the Fifteenth International Exhibition of Water-Colors, Chicago*

A celery-garden back of his studio at Lexington, Massachusetts, was inspiration to A. Lassell Ripley.

At the Art Institute of Chicago's Fifteenth International Exhibition of Water-Colors, which opens this week and will continue until May 10, his "Celery-Garden, Lexington, Massachusetts," won the prize plum, the Watson F. Blair award of $600.

The tall, lean, brown-haired water-colorist nosed out such competitors as Grant Wood, George Biddle, Leon Kroll, and Millard Sheets. The winner, mustached, and a comfortable dresser, inherits his artistic impulses. His grandfather and father were musicians and composers.

Born in Wakefield, Massachusetts, he began to paint as a child. After graduation from the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, at Boston, in 1923, he went to Europe on a two-year scholarship. He is an instructor in painting and drawing at the Architectural School of Harvard University.

"Smooth Technique"

All his work—water-colors, oils, charcoals, portraits, and landscapes—is done at his Lexington studio. When he isn't painting or teaching, he likes to shoot, fish, and skate with his wife. When he won the Obrig prize for "best painting in the show" at the New York Water Color Club's exhibit in 1933, *Art Digest* found much merit in his "smooth technique."

Thoroughly alive to the importance of the Chicago Art Institute's annual exhibit, dozens of water-colorists, pastel-makers, miniaturists, and monotypists have been sending their *chef d'œuvres* to Chicago for the last two months.

Among the 519 items chosen from the thousands of entries, 125 are by foreigners, many of whom are well-known. Kandinsky of Russia, Grosz of Germany, Rivera of Mexico, and Maillol of France are among the contributors to the Chicago exhibition.

Whatever the plaudits won by Mr. Ripley and his fellow artists in Chicago this year, it is doubtful whether they will exceed the praise accorded other recent Institute Shows.

"Thrill of Quality"

Reviews in Chicago papers read like a press-agent's advertisements for a Broadway theater. "The foreign section," said the Chicago *Daily News*, in 1934, "as in former years, gives the thrill of 'quality.'" Another year, *The Daily News* described the exhibit as "the newest show, the most unfettered water-color exhibit the Institute has ever had, the most amazing combination of carefully and wisely selected 'old hats' and brusk, shouting 'departures' you could wish to see."

The Chicago *Daily Tribune*, equally enthusiastic, referred, one year, to France's "splendid contingent of water-colors," and, another year, called the exhibit "decidedly entertaining, fresh, enthusiastic, virile."

Chicago art-critics are not alone in their enthusiasm for the Institute's work. About 1,000,000 visitors a year see the art center's various collections. More than 2,000,000 persons were jammed through the doorways during the World's Fair in 1933, 44,442 of them in one day.

Fine-Art Center

In the sprawling Chicago of 1866, a group of young art students met one day. The War Between the States had ended the previous year, but construction, not reconstruction, was their theme. Now, they thought, it was time for Chicago to have a representative center for the fine arts.

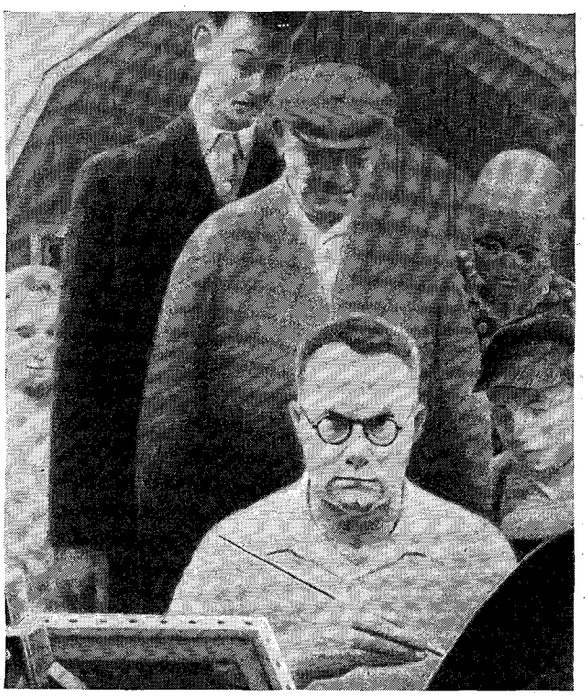
They formed what was then called "The Chicago Academy of Design."

Five years later, according to legend, Mrs. O'Leary's cow found a lantern in the way and kicked it over. The great fire of 1871 ate its way through most of the city, including the new Academy.

Rebuilt, the Academy bought new paraphernalia. But, shouting "Sold!" a Sheriff brought down his auctioneer's gavel during the depression of 1877-'79, and the Academy again consisted of a five-word name and nothing else.

When it was revived in 1879, by a group of business men and a banker, Charles L. Hutchinson, it was known as the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts.

Known to-day as the Art Institute of Chicago, the old Academy has grown with the city. Now it is the self-styled "focal point for art in the vast area of country embracing some 50,000,000 inhabitants in the great Midwest and West," and "its activities are a source of amazement to the uninitiated."



***Grant Wood's self-portrait,* Return From Bohemia**

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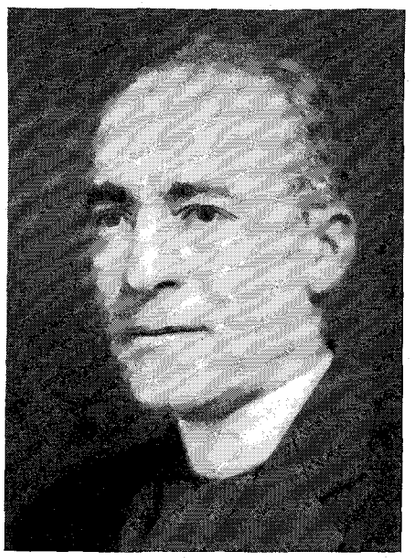
News of the Book World



Father Francis Talbot, author of "Saint Among Savages," the biography of St. Isaac

Saint Among Savages. By Francis Talbot, S. J. 466 pp. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $3.50.)

This is the saga of a pathfinder. Isaac Jogues was the discoverer of Lake George, the explorer of the Adirondacks, the second white man to set eyes on Lake Superior and the first to mark out the trail from Montreal to New York. By a quaint paradox the general public is familiar with those glamorous figures of the West, Marquette, Hennepin, LaSalle and Joliet; it has heard far too little about our pioneers in the East. In this category is St. Isaac Jogues, who by virtue of his character, adventures, and achievements may claim a place in the first chapter of any history of the Empire State.

Father Talbot paints a vivid picture of the Saint's life among the Hurons, Algonkians, and Iroquois of the St. Lawrence Basin. He has conveyed color, shape, and rhythm to his literary canvas, for he did not undertake the work until he had saturated himself with the "Jesuit Relations."

Neither Indian life nor missionary enterprise is romanticized or exaggerated. The hum of insects, the savor of uncooked food, the flash of paddles and knives in a war-canoe, the exhalations of feverish bodies mixed with acrid smoke in an unventilated hut during the winter, the fiendish torture of captives and the orgies of feast after months of famine are all there, recorded in restrained prose style.

"Saint Among Savages" is a fact-biography—not a picture-book story of godliness or a psychological extravaganza of brutalized humanity; a narrative of preaching and imprisonment, of slow torture, primitive living, and heroic death. However, this recital is neither tragic nor depressing. It exhales the freshness of Canadian forests and waterways. The author has exemplified a rather novel theory: that hagiography need not quail before the most peremptory challenge of truth and beauty.

Father Talbot has given us a story that beggars James Fenimore Cooper, for all its scholastic detail.

"Father Talbot has written an interesting and informative book," Constance Lindsay Skinner wrote in *The New York Times Book Review*. "Among its educational values for the general reader is the light it sheds on the character and aims of the Society of Jesus."

"In his life of St. Isaac Jogues, Father Francis Talbot has written a book that is in many ways remarkable," said Theodore Maynard in the New York *Sun*.

"Fortunately for everybody concerned the world rests upon the shoulders of commonplace men—at least of men who appear to be commonplace. Isaac Jogues was one of these men. Father Talbot in writing his story does not attempt to make him appear brilliant. But he does show him to be, in his unassuming way, a saint; in his matter-of-fact way, a hero."

* * *

Deep Seas and Lonely Shores. By W. Lavallin Puxley. 217 pp. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $2.50.)

Perhaps you may have thought that the sea-serpent at its best dwelt in the seafarer's whisky bottle, rather than in the depths of the ocean, but here is an author who refuses to discuss the case.

He reminds the skeptical that cable-layers, dredgers, and deep-sea expeditions are constantly fishing up new species of horrendous ugliness; that carcasses of strange creatures frequently appear, stranded on out-of-the-way beaches.

Puxley is not obsessed with the problem of the sea-serpent, however. The ocean is still too full of actual major amazements. There is, for instance, the great green snail which pours an acid over the oyster's shell to destroy it and expose the delectable morsel within.

The author also has a chapter of fish stories. The first yarn concerns a shipwrecked mariner who was saved by riding, unbeknownst, the back of a shark. The second is about a big yellow-tail off California which, on being hooked, swam around and around a pier-pile and broke the line, and just to prove it knew what it was doing, took bait a second time, and did the same thing all over again. There is also the fabulous tale of Pelorus Jack, a white dolphin which guided ships through Cook's Straits in New Zealand and was protected by law. For fifty years it played the pilot.

* * *

The House in Paris. By Elizabeth Bowen. 269 pp. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.; $2.50.)

Miss Bowen, who is at no pains to cause in her readers anxious solicitudes for the welfare of her fictional creatures, presents, instead, the by-no-means-strange case of *Leopold*, a boy who would know the truth about his antecedents and who was so intent upon it that he discovered, in no good-boy manner, what most will agree he might better not have known.

The author has been more interested in the play of local forces on her individuals than in the future of what pedagogs would have spotted as "a problem child"; but it should not be forgotten that *Leopold* was a product of his environment.

Indeed, the story becomes a fascinating study of the courses let loose by frustration and, in this respect, it is strictly in the blander modern manner.

"Breathless Emotion"

"One feels a certain sense of despair when one attempts to convey the quality of a book like 'The House in Paris,'" Edith H. Walton wrote in *The New York Times Book Review*. "The plot, in itself, tells only half the story. What gives this novel its extraordinary distinction is the subtlety of Miss Bowen's wit, the magic nicety of her style; the sense of muted breathless emotion which pervades even her quietest scenes."

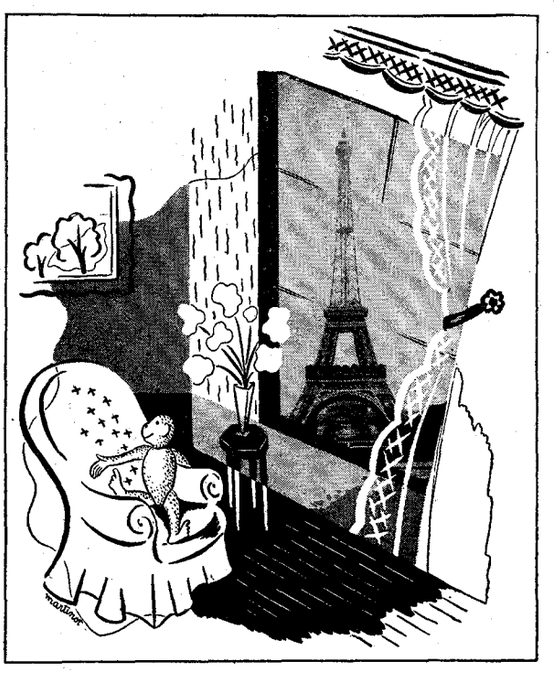
Isabel Patterson, writing in *The New York Herald Tribune Books*, observed that:

"Miss Bowen writes with a deceptively simple subtlety that seems dispassionate, but is charged with feeling.

"She extracts from a given situation all it contains. . . .

"She is a 'naturalist of souls'; a skilful and relentless psychologist, and in the present instance, so intent upon her task that sympathy for the specimens becomes irrelevant.

"One can not like any of these people; nor forget them after laying down the book. They exist in their own right, which is the mark of first-class fiction."



Martinot's jacket design for "The House in Paris"

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United States Government Bonds for many years have been the prime investment for banks, corporations and other purchasers of securities.

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Approximately 1,150,000 United States Savings Bonds have been issued since they became available on March 1, 1935. The sales total to February 1 of this year is approximately $320,000,000 maturity value—an average sale of more than $1,000,000 for every business day.

Your Investment Increases 33 1/3% in 10 Years

$18.75 . . *increases in 10 years to* . . **$25**
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$75.00 . *increases in 10 years to* . **$100**
$375.00 *increases in 10 years to* **$500**
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The Treasury Department seeks to extend the ownership of this form of security in the belief that the purchasers will benefit from their investment and the Government itself will benefit through a wider distribution of its obligations.

United States Savings Bonds may be bought at post offices, or direct-by-mail from the Treasurer of the United States.

PURCHASE AT YOUR POST OFFICE OR IF YOU PREFER, ORDER BY MAIL

TO ORDER BY MAIL

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT 302.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Enclosed find check, draft or money order for—

NUMBER

..... $25 United States Savings Bonds at $18.75 $.....
..... $50 United States Savings Bonds at $37.50 $.....
..... $100 United States Savings Bonds at $75.00 $.....
..... $500 United States Savings Bonds at $375.00 $.....
.....$1000 United States Savings Bonds at $750.00 $.....
Total $.....

Register in the name of and send to

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Your personal check will be accepted, subject to collection, or you may send bank draft or money order. Do not send currency by mail. Make checks payable to Treasurer of the United States.

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Current Poetry

Unpublished poetry is not used in this department. Contributions unaccompanied by postage will not be returned

Conrad Aiken, noted editor and writer, who won the Pulitzer prize for the best volume of verse in 1929, was born in Savannah, Georgia. He now makes his home in Rye, Sussex, England

PRELUDE

By Conrad Aiken

Music will more nimbly move
than quick wit can order word;
words can point or speaking prove
but music heard

How with successions it can take
time in change and change in time
and all reorder, all remake
with no recourse to rhyme!

Let us in joy, let us in love,
surrender speech to music, tell
what music so much more can prove
nor talking say so well:

Love with delight may move away
love with delight may forward come
or else will hesitate and stay
finger at lip, at home;

but verse can never say these things;
only in music may be heard
the subtle touching of such strings,
never in word.

—"The New Yorker *Book of Verse.*"
(Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York)

THIS LITTLE MOMENT

By Seymour Gordden Link

And tho black shadows press about my head
And the unstarred night wrap suffocating sleeves
Around my throat; and tho my dreams be dead
And all my glittering hopes prove sneaking thieves
That steal my strength away . . . this hour shall pass;
This day that drains my faith shall live to be
Dimly recalled as through a clouded glass,
While the wings of brighter hopes blur wildly free.

For there are rhythms here in life as well
As in the poet's line, and the tides come in
And the tides go out, and even as they fell
The bold suns rise, and from night the days begin.
This little moment when I nurse my sorrows
Must lose itself in myriad bright to-morrows.

—*The Christian Century*

OTHER COAST

By George Allen

Lonely is the water, and the ship friendless,
Moving remote and slowly up the islands,
Having no part with hills or valleys or headlands,
But gazing at them each becoming clearer,
And boats in the ripple water not so far now
Returning home into their native harbor.

There are white houses, piled high in the harbor.
There are feathered headlands full of bonfires,
And crumbling brown fields plowing, and the sea-gulls
At furrow clear to gaze on through the glasses;
Around the lonely ship the gulls go swooping,
But never join us to the fortunate plowland.

O happy are they who live here, landed home,
On these their islands that we gaze at alien;
We have no shadow of part with those who live here,
But only vertical cliffs we have and the tumbling
Waves of unending sea; not here our headlands,
Remoter they and lonely thither sailing.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*

RADIANT PRESENCE

By Mabel Posegate

You came to him in sleep and laid your hand
Upon his forehead, not in reprimand,

But to assuage his grief, that easy way
Your fingers had, when weary of his play

He sought you out, before you were so ill,
And after you were dead, he lingered still

About the empty room; the slightest sound
Arrested him, who had seen you in the ground.

You had promised to return, and in the dim
Uncertain hour of night you came to him.

Once in a crystal dream I saw you too,
Move down a vista where bright flowers grew—

Chrysanthemums—I never shall forget—
Plumy and yellow, I can see them yet,
Distinctly as a child his alphabet.

You smiled and beckoned to me—strange that I,
Who held no memory save a lullaby,

Sensed who you were, and since have known no fear,
Because, behind thin walls, I feel you near.

—*From "Once When Arcturus Shone."*
(Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vermont.)

KILLDEER

By Mabel Kingsley Richardson

"Killdeer! Killdeer!" That startled cry,
Clarion clear, shrill and high,
Echoing over the summer plain,
Smites on my heart like driven rain
Out of a blue and sunny sky.

Courage to live and grace to die
In plaintive challenge circling by,
Over the hill the flute-like strain—
"Killdeer, Killdeer."

The prairie-born, the restless, shy,
These are kindred. They know why
Sorrow and song, pride and pain
Mingle and mark that brave refrain,
Mounting call and far reply—
"Kill-deer, Kill-deer."

—"*Killdeer*" (Dorrance & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.)

THE SPAN IN THE RAIN—RHODESIA

By Raymond Hosken

The wind has trampled the clouds to rain;
In a chill dark smear it is sifting and crossing
To where in the span the oxen strain
With the harrows behind and their curled horns tossing.

The white rain settles across their backs
Like silver; the wet yokes are polished and gleaming.
The silver is stamped to rust in the tracks
Where the oxen pull with their dark flanks streaming.

The drivers shout as they curse and stumble—
Their long whips lash out, hissing and stinging.
The harrows turn and the great clods crumble;
The splashed clay sticks where the wet clay's clinging.

The kopjes before them, the gums behind them,
The road beside them shall be again;
But now with the leaping gray to blind them,
The oxen are harrowing under the rain.

—*Poetry*

SEASIDE FARMER

By Frances Frost

This man whose farm lies stretched beside the sea
has the salty sea-wind in his horses' manes.
His eyes lift up from earth to rime-stung tree,
he halts his straining team and slacks the reins,
but turns from the meadows where the bright tides run,
from far white sails and outward-sliding hulls,
to behold in his field his plowshare shod with sun
and his furrows sown with the silver foam of gulls.

—*The Household Magazine.*

THE VESTED CHOIR

Ella Luick

A melodic morning choir
In each dawn-blazoned tree
In vestments of shaded fire
Brings the "top of the morning" to me.

—*American Poetry Magazine.*

Mabel Kingsley Richardson, whose English ancestry on both sides goes back to pre-Revolutionary days, was born near Vermillion, South Dakota. Librarian of the University of South Dakota, she writes poetry in her spare time. She lists her hobbies as reading and gardening

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

As this Department receives a great many more inquiries than it can publish, only such of these as appeal to the Editors as of general interest to the greatest number of Readers are printed.

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

center, middle.—"R. C. S.," Summerville, S. C.—In the United States at least, the two words *center* and *middle* are apt to be used interchangeably. Thus one hears "*center* of the road; *center* of a stream," etc. The *center* of an area, of a solid, or of a line is, correctly, a point. It may be a point equidistant from the extremities of a line, equidistant from every point on the circumference of a circle or sphere, or even equidistant from the extremities of any straight line or plane whatever that would divide an area or solid into two exactly equal parts. Thus the geographical center of the United States, for example, is that point on the surface of the United States through which any straight line extending from opposite boundaries would divide the area into two exactly equal parts. Hence, the *center* of a road or of a stream, accurately speaking, is that *point* equally distant from the two ends of the road or stream and equally distant from its two sides.

Middle is not so rigidly limited. Tho it may be used to mean a point, it is more generally used to indicate a line, position, course, etc., midway between two other lines, positions, courses, or the like. Thus the middle of a road may be either a point or a line equidistant from the two sides of the road. Even less rigidly it may refer to that which occupies any intermediate position between two others; as, the *middle* floor in a house; or to that one of a group which has an equal number of members on either side; as, the *middle* boy in the line.

nouns of quantity.—"H. C.," Manhasset, N. Y.—When nouns of quantity are used as nominatives, only the speaker can determine whether he regards the quantity as a unit or as composed of multiple parts. If the former, his verb is singular; plural, if the latter. In the sentence, "Five hundred dollars (*was, were*) paid," if the payment was by check or a single bill, the quantity would probably be considered as a unit; if by more than one bill, the quantity would probably be regarded as plural.

In the sentence, "In all, 3,000 gallons of water (*was, were*) pumped," again the choice remains with the speaker. He may think of the amount as a lump quantity, and in that case would properly place his verb in the singular. To the Lexicographer, however, the fact that the water is pumped, thereby requiring numerous separate strokes of a piston to raise it, carries an impression of plurality, and he would say—without regard to the totality of the introductory "in all"—"In all, 3,000 gallons of water *were* pumped." But the speaker is not incorrect if he says *was*.

Joe Cook and one of his elaborate "inventions" which he used in the musical comedy "Fine and Dandy"

How to cure Whisker Trouble

Devious Dee-vices and Mystifying Machines Make Shaving a Pleasure

by Joe Cook, *Comedian of Radio, Stage and Screen*

I BELIEVE I was teethed on a camshaft. Maybe that's why machinery is my dish. And talk about inventions—they all call me "Joe" around the patent office in Washington. Yes I know my machinery—and the machinery I saw in the Gillette factory puts anything I've ever seen way behind the eight ball.

It's unbelievable the number of dee-vices they have around the place just to make sure that there is no such thing as even a *single* sour Gillette blade.

For instance, they start out with a coil of the finest steel that money can buy, and put it through more tests than a guy trying to get his first driver's license. Metallurgists—the gents who know all about metal—"X-Ray" the steel, pop it into a furnace and burn it—take pictures of it enlarged hundreds of times. Say—there isn't a hidden flaw that can get by. These Gillette people are harder to please than the critics on opening night.

Of course the big Five-Star feature is the battery of grinding and sharpening machines which put so fine an edge on each blade that you can't even see 'em. What's more I accidentally dropped one of these blades and my guide informed me that the blade would not pass inspection. I made him prove it. We placed the blade in a magazine containing 1000 blades. We alone knew the portion of the holder we had placed it in.

The blades were then handed to an inspector in the final inspection department, who ran her eagle eye along the tightly packed mass of blades and instantly picked out the one I had dropped! That shows you how perfect a blade has to be to get by Gillette inspection.

Lack of space causes me to omit many of the pains-taking processes that Gillette deems necessary in producing its blades. All I can say is—that if every whisker-troubled human could only take a trip, like I did, through the Gillette plant, nothing but a Gillette edge would ever touch his face. Yes sir—I'm keen for Gillette blades—and vice versa.

Here are the facts about razor blades. Why let anyone deprive you of shaving comfort by selling you a substitute! Ask for Gillette Blades and be sure to get them.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

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DOOR BLEW SHUT ON HIS INSTEP

But his wife rubbed the pain away with Absorbine Jr.

A. K. of Omaha, Nebraska, was standing in the open door chatting with a neighbor, when a sudden gust of wind slammed the door shut on his instep.

He danced in pain until his wife came running with a bottle of Absorbine Jr. She helped him pull off his sock and immediately started to massage the sore spot with Absorbine Jr.

"In a jiffy that pain torture was gone," says A. K.,* "and I was feeling like a human being. You never *can* tell when an accident like that's going to happen, so you'll never catch me without a bottle of Absorbine Jr. handy."

For years this remarkable old liniment has been the good friend of countless families. There's nothing like it for sore muscles, muscular aches, sprains and bruises. Kills the fungi that cause Athlete's Foot, too. And costs very little—because a little goes so far. All druggists', $1.25 a bottle. For free sample, fill out and mail coupon below.

**Based on actual letter from our files*

W. F. YOUNG, INC.
345 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.
Gentlemen: I should like personally to test Absorbine Jr. Kindly send a free sample to

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Address_____

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(*Print name and address*)

ABSORBINE JR.

Relieves sore muscles, bruises, muscular aches, sprains, Athlete's Foot

Science and Medicine

Scientific Analysis of Personality

Yale Physiologists Find Five Simple Basic Elements Govern Individuals And Their Driving Force, But Hesitate to Rate Themselves

During the War, a young, athletic physiologist, Dr. Howard Wilcox Haggard, experimented with poison gases for the United States Army. An unexpected whiff of one of his own mixtures made him ill.

Recovering, he turned his inventive energies toward resuscitating persons overcome by poison gas, and with his associate, Dr. Yandell Henderson, of Yale University, he invented the carbon dioxid inhalator now widely used to save victims of industrial accidents, smoke, and chemical fumes.

Last week Doctor Haggard, now Professor of Physiology at Yale and a famous writer of books on medicine, entered a new and in some ways even more dangerous field.

With his friend, Dr. Clements C. Fry, also of Yale, he wrote a book, "The Anatomy of Personality" (Harper & Brothers, New York), in which the authors analyze personality and give some rules they believe any one can use to read character.

Theme of Ancients

The attempt has been made before. Theophrastus, pupil of Plato and friend of Aristotle, wrote a "Book of Characters" 2,300 years ago. Many times since, philosophers have tried to devise methods of reading character, ranging from magic portents to measurement of bumps on the head.

The trouble with these systems was that they didn't work. They weren't based on science, explain Doctors Haggard and Fry.

In their book, they turn to the modern sciences of physiology and psychiatry for guidance, and declare that personality is made up of five basic elements: physique, driving force, intelligence, temperament, and the ego.

"It is a traditional belief that 'character' can be read in the face, and 'temperament' in the form; it is also a fallacious belief," say Doctors Haggard and Fry.

"These fallacious beliefs find their way into the practises of employment offices, the training of salesmen, even into social relations. There is no rule of thumb in measuring men, no short cut to the understanding of personality."

Two General Types

Nevertheless, look first to your man's physical build, they advise.

In general, there are two types of human beings: the *pyknic* and the *leptosome*. *Pyknics* are the short, round-chested, barrel-bodied fellows. *Leptosomes* are thin, flat-chested, sometimes athletic in build.

The general key to these persons is given by the kind of lunatics they become when insane, for insanity is only an exaggeration of normal traits. In general, *pyknics* when insane are manic-depressive—an abnormality characterized by high excitement or deep depression. *Pyknics*, sane or otherwise, always have a firm grasp on reality, and are prone to mood-swings from optimism to depression.

Leptosomes, on the other hand, tend toward the kind of mental illness called schizophrenia, or "split personality." In such a condition they lose their grip on reality; they go off into a dream-world of their own making. So, in normal mental health, *leptosomes*, say Doctors Haggard and Fry, easily lose grasp on reality, have active imaginations, and become philosophers and metaphysicians.

How well a person will carry out his personality possibilities depends on his intelligence, and also on his driving force. Both of these, think the Yale scientists, are inborn, and change little throughout life.

Temperament, too, is more or less fixed, but may depend on gland functioning.

Mood and Tempo

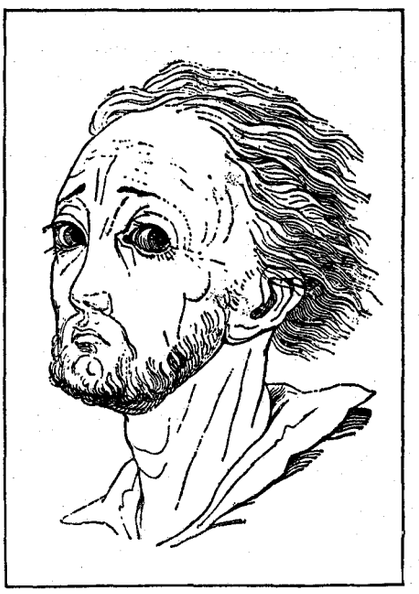
Temperament gives mood and tempo to the personality; it distinguishes the gay from the gloomy, and determines whether the individual will be excitable, explosive, irritable, or calm.

It is to the ego—the man's estimate of himself—that we must turn for the final motivation of his personality. There are two kinds of strong egos, and several kinds of weak ones.

People with strong egos are either egoists or egocentrics.

"The life goal of the egoist is power—power for the sake of power," write Doctors Haggard and Fry. "He feels superior to his environment; he does not fear its threat; he does not warm in sympathy to the needs of other men. . . .

"The egoist is cold. He is indifferent to the opinions of others; he disregards their



From "The Anatomy of Personality"
Harper & Brothers, New York

"The Suspicious Man": from English translation of Book of Theophrastus

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criticisms and asks no praise for his virtues. . . . He wants only power and he cares not how he gets it."

The egocentric, however, is quite different—and there are three types.

"The life goa' of the egocentric is prestige—prestige for the sake of prestige. . . .

Earner of Prestige

"The egocentric who follows the productive way earns his prestige. He devotes himself to some accomplishment and strives for success. But his interest is not primarily in the success of the accomplishment; it is in the position, the fame. . . .

"The *self-constructive* egocentric chooses a less arduous road to obtaining his prestige. In fact, he manufactures it himself. He 'builds himself up.' His constructive efforts are directed toward impressing others with his importance.

"The *destructive* egocentric arrives at the same end of false prestige, not by building himself up, but by 'cutting down' the achievements of others. He minimizes the accomplishments of others to a level below his own so that he obtains, by contrast, a semblance of superiority. He is a 'belittler.' Often a destructive critic."

But Doctor Haggard, asked to do so by The Literary Digest, hesitated to rate his own personality on this scale. In a letter he wrote:

"If I were to write out a personality analysis of [Doctor] Fry for publication I should lose a very dear friend; and if he wrote one of me and told what I suspect he thinks is the truth, I should certainly shoot him. . . .

"The fact of the matter is that Fry is somewhat egocentric, but is very warm; I, on the other hand, am more of an egoist."

Your Nose Grows

When one friend meets another after a lapse of years he is apt to say, "You've changed somehow, but I can't say just where."

The vague unfamiliarity about his friend's features he finds difficult to explain.

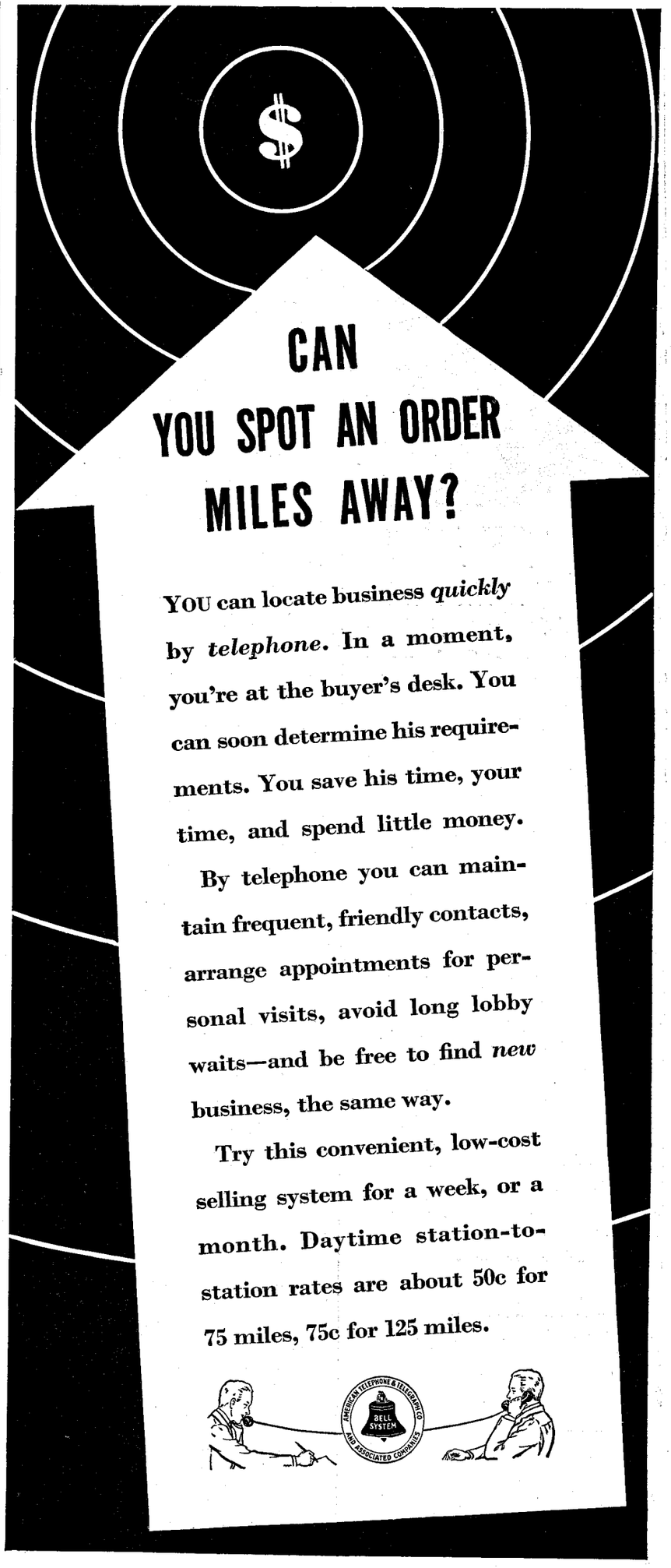
But down in the rambling building of the National Museum, at Washington, D. C., there is a man who can explain it. He is stocky Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Smithsonian Institution anthropologist, who has probably measured more heads and faces, of more races, than any other living man.

Last week Doctor Hrdlicka announced that these measurements had disclosed a curious fact. Some features of the head, he declared, never cease to grow. The ears get larger, the nose gets longer and broader and the mouth stretches wider throughout life.

"Generally speaking," says Doctor Hrdlicka's report, "the breadth of the nose increases . . . from cold to hot climate.

"Thus, among the southwestern and Mexican Indians, tribes living in the hottest regions have the broadest noses, while those living in the mountains have the narrowest. The effect of climate on nose dimensions is connected . . . with different demands of the function of respiration.

"It is in all probability the main factor which originally produced the various racial types of noses."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Labor

Stair-Climbing in Skyscrapers

New York Women Carry Babies up Endless Flights, Office Girls Become Hysterical, Business Is Disrupted by Elevator Strike

Inside a dingy red brick building in midtown New York, thousands of men swarmed all last week, telephones rang, and commands were shouted. Outside, police patrolled the sidewalks, while reporters waited for news.

From this building came orders for a strike of elevator men and service employees which suddenly cut off Manhattan's myriad lines of vertical transportation and plunged skyscrapers into confusion.

Swanky Park Avenue and the upper West Side felt the first shock of the strike on a brisk, sunshiny Sunday when, without warning, tenants found themselves marooned in their apartments. Living in a penthouse became an ordeal.

Women, caught unawares on a stroll, carried babies up endless flights of stairs. One woman, after walking down seventeen stories to see a movie, discovered she had forgotten her purse.

Doormen, doffing their braided liveries, picketed. Garbage piled up in hallways. Fearing "flying squads" of strikers who invaded lobbies, some building owners sawed off outside door-knobs.

Girls Hysterical

On Monday the strike hit the business district. A group of office girls who climbed to the twenty-fifth floor had to be treated for hysteria and exhaustion. Stairways milled with employees dismissed because business was paralyzed.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia issued emergency decrees, providing firemen to run elevators for the aged and the sick and for delivery of milk and food to New York's cliff-dwellers. In some cases strikers were pressed into service as "Health Department inspectors." In other buildings strike-breakers were hired at $9 a day, guards at $12. Forming a "strike-breakers' union," one group struck for $20.

Tenants in many apartment houses were quick to take stands for or against the strike. Women in Knickerbocker Village, a lower East Side development, joined the pickets with baby carriages bearing placards against the use of strike-breakers. Residents of London Terrace on the West Side threatened to withhold rent until there was a settlement.

Armed with a veteran's "tin hat" and a shotgun, a Park Avenue attorney manned an elevator, urging neighbors to join his "Tenants' Defense League" and "meet violence with violence." Stage stars, including Beatrice Lillie, Gladys Swarthout, and Helen Hayes, took turns at elevator levers.

All through the fourth day union leaders and realty spokesmen wrangled over terms in Mayor LaGuardia's office. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," wrote the Mayor, late at night, in reply to a reporter's note. But at 4 A.M., without hope and exhausted, he emerged to say that negotiations had broken down.

Each side blamed the other. Union men, led by James J. Bambrick, former printer, and George Scalise, Vice-President of the Building Service Employees' Union, wanted $8 a month added to wages of $70 and $80, a shorter day, and the closed shop. Realty men answered that the closed shop means a strangle-hold on real estate.

The second week of the strike opened quietly after both sides had dug in for an endurance contest. Before them Monday morning was Mayor LaGuardia's peace plan calling for retreat from the union's demand of a closed shop.

From the newspapers of New York City the strike drew heated comments.

The Hearst papers dubbed it a "lawless strike," which would have been settled quickly but for "a negligent Mayor."

"Such a strike is foredoomed to failure," said the Hearst New York *American* in an editorial full of angry words in capitals, "precisely because it is a strike against the community at large, and such a strike has never won.

"It takes a little time for the realization of the true character of such a strike to permeate the community, but when it does, there are instantly set in motion forces

© International

Strike hits strike headquarters: James J. Bambrick and George Scalise (left), union leaders, walk up

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with which no union leader or strike promoter can cope."

On the opposite side of the fence was the radical *Daily Worker*, which called the strike a "holiday" for strike-breakers who "are running hog-wild in town." The *Daily Worker* added: "Thirteen dollars a week is the average wage of thousands of building service workers now out on strike. They receive this sum for a working week of sixty to ninety hours.

"These facts speak for themselves. They cry out for victory in the strike, for the families of men thus miserably exploited by the real estate interests."

Other Views

In between, but hostile to the strike, lay the New York *Times*, concerned over "the delivery of milk and food, the provision of heat and electric power, the maintenance of lines of communication, whether vertical or horizontal, upon which 'the life of the community depends.'"

To *The Times* it "is folly to argue whether a strike interrupting any of these services should be broken. If it is not broken, and promptly broken, the life of the community is placed in danger."

Sympathetic with "building employees who continue underpaid and overworked, as compared with standards in other buildings," the New York *World-Telegram* (Scripps-Howard) protested against "strike leadership that fails to concentrate on these recalcitrant building owners, but instead orders out workers wholesale, regardless of whether their working conditions are good or bad, or whether they wish to strike."

The World-Telegram considered "such methods of enforcing unionism unwise and dangerous," since it "means forcing the public to undergo imperilment of its health and denial of its daily needs until the public becomes the chief and helpless victim of the fight."

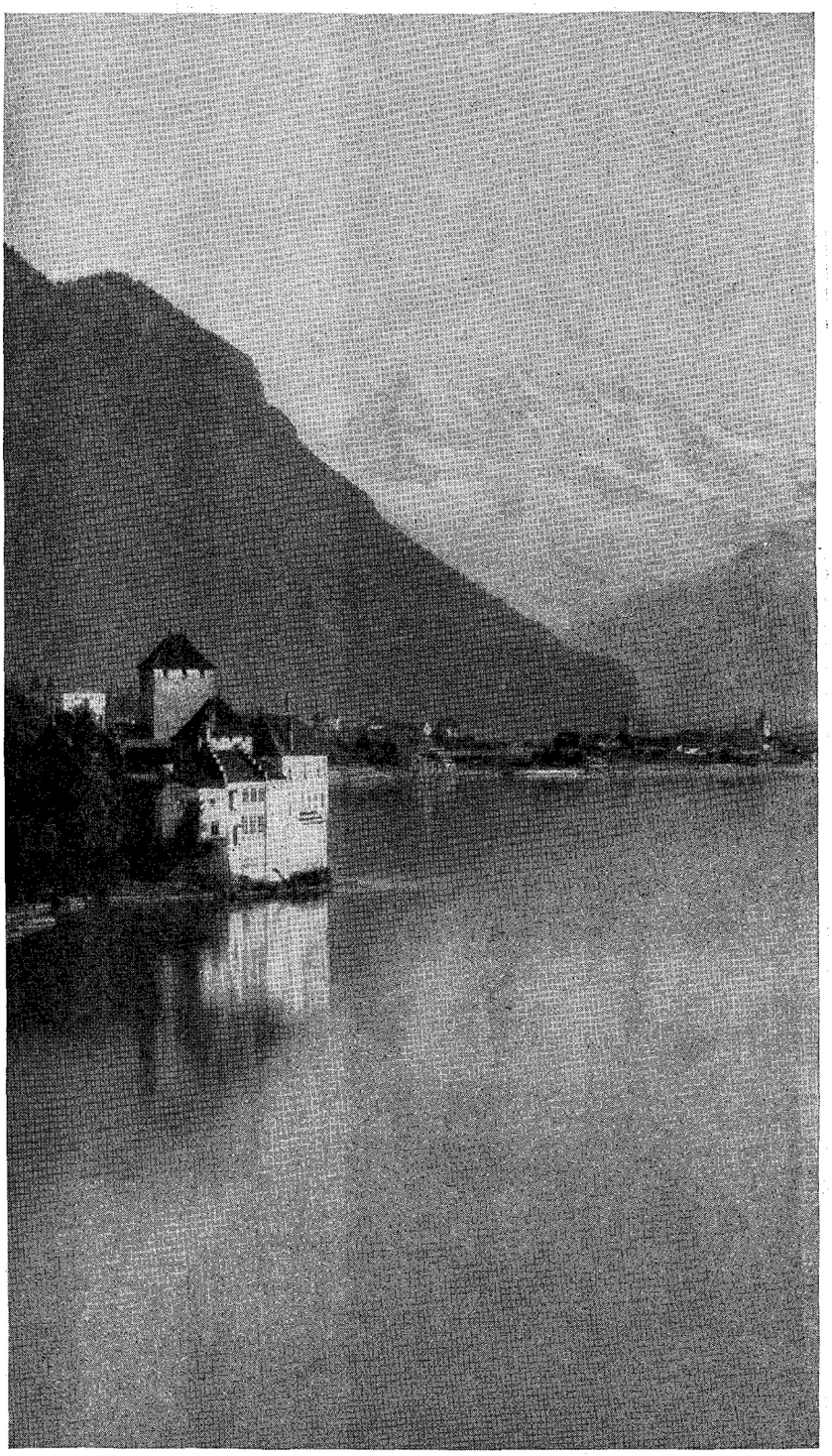
Strikers Rebuked

The New York *Post* threw the weight of its opinion with the strikers and ascribed the walkout to the Advisory Board's refusal to negotiate. Nevertheless, *The Post* rebuked the strikers for "blatant bellicosity." It said:

"James J. Bambrick, head of the striking union, has not helped the situation by threatening to 'shoot the works' and by hinting that there will be 'fighting in the streets.' Talk like that from a responsible labor leader merely gives the Tory press material for head-lines that are intended to turn public sympathy against the reasonable attitude of the strike committee.

"Moreover the disorder on Park Avenue was uncalled for. Every brick thrown by strikers struck down a few hundred potential sympathizers who believe the men are in the right, but who will not countenance disorder. More restraint on both sides is essential."

Impatient at wide-spread inconvenience, the New York *Sun* called for more police "to protect men who wish to work from thugs determined they shall not work." If the City does that, said *The Sun*, "all will be well; if it does not, the blame will rest on those who prevent the accomplishment of a fundamental duty of Government."



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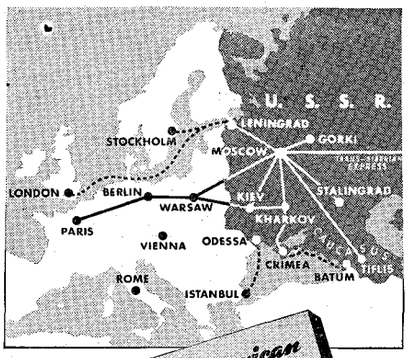

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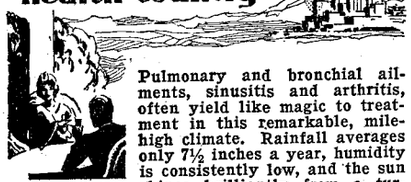

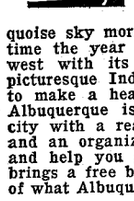

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"NRA" on U. S. Works

Healey Bill Applies Standards, Including Child Labor Ban

Last year, months after the Supreme Court threw out the NRA, Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts Democrat, filed a bill requiring NRA wage-and-hour standards on all jobs and materials contracted for by the Government.

Other Senators ripped into this proposal as "an attempt to slip the NRA in through the back door" and Congress adjourned for the summer without acting on it.

Last week another Massachusetts Democrat, Representative Arthur D. Healey, introduced a bill embodying all the basic ideas of the Walsh bill.

Under the Healey redraft, firms with government contracts of $2,000 or over would have to vouch that they would employ no child or convict labor, and would observe a schedule of maximum hours and minimum wages. Contractors employing children, violating wage and hour schedules, or extracting "kickbacks" would be fined.

Administration Concern

The Healey bill, according to observers, arises from Administration concern over what has been happening to labor since the collapse of the NRA. A report by the Government Contracts Division to the Secretary of Labor recently stated that 37 per cent. of a group of investigated firms with Government contracts had lengthened hours, and 42 per cent. had cut wages.

New Jersey mills, it was charged by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, were hiring thirteen-year-old children for $4 to $7 a week.

Despite attempts at secrecy, news leaked out last week that the Council headed by Major George L. Berry, President Roosevelt's Coordinator for Industrial Recovery, was similarly drafting measures for government control over wages, hours, and fair trade.

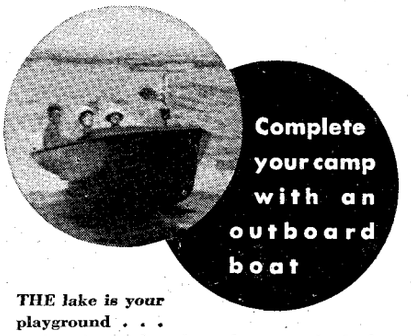
The Council, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*, proposes a Commission "with authority to determine a minimum wage-rate to be paid by each of the several industries . . . and the maximum number of hours of permitted labor; the Commission would further have authority to prohibit child labor."

With all such plans for Government control labor agrees.

"Tho no longer prone to accept Government promises at face value," declares the *Federated Press*, labor news service, "organized labor will back any move designed to remove exploitation, and eliminate prison labor competition and child labor."

To the National Association of Manufacturers, however, the Healey "bill is nothing more nor less than an attempt to do by subterfuge what the Supreme Court said could not be done legally.

"The Government as a proprietor may properly protect the subject matter of the contract, but it is a misuse of such power to employ it for the purpose of controlling the local relations of the individual or dominating the laws of the States or the municipalities."



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Radio

A Communist Broadcasts

Earl Browder Soft-Spoken in Stating Party's Position in 1936 Campaign in "Open Forum" Over Columbia Network

The voice of a Communist filtered through the stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System last week.

Columbia's New England and Pacific Coast stations had refused to carry the speech. Pickets were marching in front of the main broadcasting studio in New York with signs reading, "Smash Communism." The speaker was blocks away, in a branch studio, waiting to go on.

No soap-box was beneath the feet of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in America. There was no red flag at hand. Instead, snug in a speaker's studio in New York, he stood at ease and talked for fifteen minutes about "The Communist Position in 1936."

Thousands of radio instrument owners never had expected to hear an avowed Communist speak to them. The address was arranged by William S. Paley, energetic young President of CBS. He explained that granting time to the Communist Party was plainly in line with the company's policy of giving all sides a fair hearing. He wants the political side of his chain's broadcasting to have the spirit of an open forum.

Editorial Comment

"Probably most of us are somewhat at a loss to know just what backers of Communism have in their minds for the United States," the Buffalo *Courier Express* remarked. "It might do us all good to listen and learn. . . . A more intelligent opposition becomes possible when we know."

Keystone

Earl Browder: he puts Communism on air

The Hearst-owned New York *American* refused to accept the broadcast so stoically:

"Whatever this man Browder may say, he represents Revolution, Confiscation, Terror, and the substitution of the Red Flag of Russia for the Stars and Stripes."

". . . The action of the Columbia Broadcasting Company is incredible.

"Perhaps it is truly about time that the United States Government took over the broadcasting systems of the nation in order to protect itself and the public against subversive misuse of them."

To this, the New York *Post* retorted:

"It seems to us that Columbia, which recently put on Norman Thomas, deserves credit for allotting time to free political discussion over the air. Columbia's President . . . is showing an intelligent and liberal attitude that does him credit."

Listeners-in, schooled by cartoonists to expect a rasping, indignant voice, were surprized when Browder began to speak. He is as unlike legendary Communists as his voice. Small, thin-faced, with an upper lip streaked with a clipped, dark mustache, the forty-four-year-old speaker talked amiably, almost gently.

Born in Wichita, Kansas, son of a schoolteacher, Mr. Browder works hard for his Party. He smokes fat, black, capitalistic cigars. He remembers that he served a term in Leavenworth for his opposition to the World War. He has been General Secretary of the Party in America since 1930.

Main Issue Stated

"Friends," Mr. Browder began his speech. "The main issue of 1936 is to put America back to work.

"Democrats and Republicans, of all factions, are united in covering up this issue with optimistic reports of increasing production and pessimistic opinions about each other.

"We Communists propose . . . a Farmer-Labor Party.

"Such a Farmer-Labor Party would . . . outlaw the yellow-dog contract and company unions . . . help the workers . . . tax the rich to care for the poor . . . make it impossible for Morgan-Hearst to drag us into another imperialist war . . . join with all the peace forces in the world to restrain the German, Japanese, and Italian war-makers . . . keep America out of war by helping to keep war out of the world.

"We are convinced that millions of you are ready for such a . . . Party in 1936. Let us all get together and . . . make it a reality."

Continuing the open forum plan, twenty-four hours later CBS gave the microphone to Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, who is ardently anti-Communist. He replied to Mr. Browder in a vigorous discussion of "Communism *vs.* Americanism."

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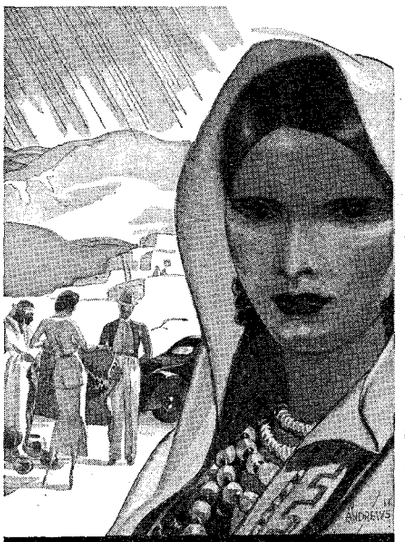

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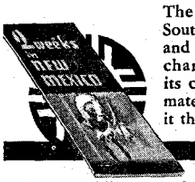

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Persons and Personalities

Roy Howard: Super-Reporter

Head of Newspaper Chain Interviews Stalin as Latest News "Beat" in Series Commanding World-Wide Interest in Crucial Times

Keen-eyed, energetic, ready and willing to make "hair-trigger" decisions and follow them through, Roy Wilson Howard, Chairman of the Board of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, scored another of his famous "beats" last week.

This time it was an exclusive interview with Stalin of Russia (see page 12).

Stalin, earlier and incorrectly reported as having been shot, put in three hours with Mr. Howard during which he gave him the low-down on the Russian-Japanese situation. And Mr. Howard passed on the word that "The Soviet Union is prepared to go to war with Japan, if necessary, to prevent destruction of its virtual political ally, the Mongolian People's Republic—Outer Mongolia."

It is becoming something of a habit of this dapper, big little newspaper man to get exclusive and unexpected entry to the seats of the mighty. It was he who back in 1933 obtained a private interview with Emperor Hirohito of Japan—the first interview the Emperor had ever granted to an American journalist.

Saw Lloyd George

It was he who had the famous exclusive "knock-out" interview with Lloyd George in 1916.

Germany was maneuvering for an armistice. England insisted on continuing the war. Roy Howard, then head of the United Press Association, was anxious to find out the why of the situation. Lloyd George had the answer. So without an appointment or an introduction, Roy Howard went barging down to Number 10 Downing Street.

A lackey to whom he presented his card hesitated about taking it in to the Prime Minister. The Howard blandishments then went into action. Lloyd George saw him at once—and talked to him for an hour. Two columns of vital, astounding news resulted.

Letter to Roosevelt

Again onto the front pages Roy Howard leaped with his famous letter to President Roosevelt last year. One sentence from this letter read in part:

"There can be no recovery until the fears of the business man have been allayed through the granting of a breathing spell to industry. . . ."

A week later President Roosevelt sent his reply, which, like the Stalin interview, burned the wires all over the nation.

"The breathing spell you speak of is here," wrote President Roosevelt.

Again Mr. Howard had gone straight to the man who held the answer. As a reporter he had scored a beat. As a constructive and progressive business man he had calmed many fears in a restive nation.

"Three jumps ahead of the news—three jumps ahead of himself." So a veteran newspaper man once described him.

And it is a fact that in advancing to his present powerful position in journalism he has continually "scooped" himself by getting places in the Scripps-Howard organization faster than possibly even he imagined it could be done.

Born January 1, 1883, in the little town of Gano, Hamilton County, Ohio, he shouted to the skies the news of his arrival. He has been letting the world know he's alive ever since.

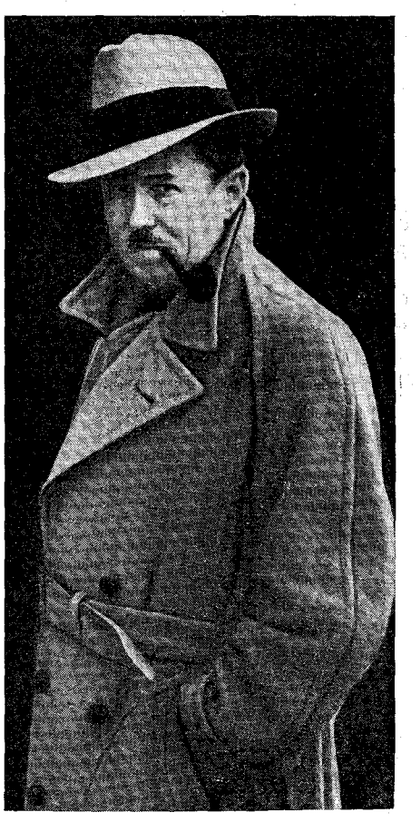
His father was a brakeman. The family were English and Scotch-Irish—typical American stock. They moved to Indianapolis, where young Roy attended public school. From that time on it would take a fast-lensed camera to follow him.

Vibrant With Energy

Only about five feet five, slim, vibrant with energy, he packs a tremendous wallop. His profuse jet-black hair of earlier days is turning whitish at the temples; but his eyes still sparkle, and his pyrotechnics are undimmed.

E. W. Scripps, whom he succeeded as head of the vast Scripps-Howard enterprises, was a character in his own way—cowboy boots, skull-cap, affected leisureliness of manner (purely deceptive)—but Roy Howard is dynamite all through.

Gregarious, unassuming, first-rate story teller, an excellent mixer, he never forgets



Acme

Roy Howard—scored another "beat"

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people worth while. He has a tremendous acquaintance with people all over the world, crowned heads as well as head waiters. His perpetual energy is a mystery. He can go without sleep apparently indefinitely.

He lists his hobbies as yachting, hunting, and world-traveling.

"The most interesting part of a story of Roy Howard's career," N. D. Cochran has written in a special edition of *The Scripps-Howard News*, "is the romance of it—an Indianapolis newsboy winning his way clear to the top of journalism on sheer merit and plenty of gall.

No Horatio Alger Hero

"It isn't one of those Horatio Alger stories, where the good boy does everything that good boys ought to but really never do, catches the fancy of the village banker, marries the banker's daughter, and lives happily ever after. There is no evidence that I know of that Roy ever was a good boy of the story-book kind. . . .

"Starting as a newsboy in Indianapolis, Roy began writing school correspondence for papers while attending Manual High School at Indianapolis. Later on he got a job as reporter on *The News*, then sport editor on *The Star*. . . ."

Then on and on.

In 1912 he became President and General Manager of the United Press, remained for seven years, and built up a powerful world-wide news-gathering agency.

Eager Editor

"When E. W. Scripps [in 1919] told Howard that he was to be made Business Director of what were then known as the Scripps-McRae papers," Mr. Cochran continues, "Roy put up a big kick. He didn't want to be a business manager; he wanted to be an editor."

In 1931 when he engineered the merger of the New York *World* with *The Telegram*, Mr. Howard realized an ambition nurtured early in his career.

Once he had asked *The World* for a job. He was turned down. He vowed that one day he would own a New York newspaper.

Not only did he accomplish this, but he took over the paper that had once refused him work.

Live News Sense

Still a working newspaper man despite his eminence in the field, he has perhaps the most highly trained and natural news sense of any man alive to-day. He likes to find young men and give them the opportunity to develop themselves. He is widely popular, and holds the loyalty and esteem of his fellow craftsmen, as witness John Wharton, who has worked closely with him for many years:

"Even I have wanted to poison his soup occasionally," Wharton once wrote in *The National Magazine*.

"Yet I have been willing to storm the highest peaks with him. I like him for his squareness. His geniality, at times, is a tonic. His keen sense of humor makes of him a pleasing companion. But I am not trying to pin any wings on him. Roy Howard would look like hell with wings."

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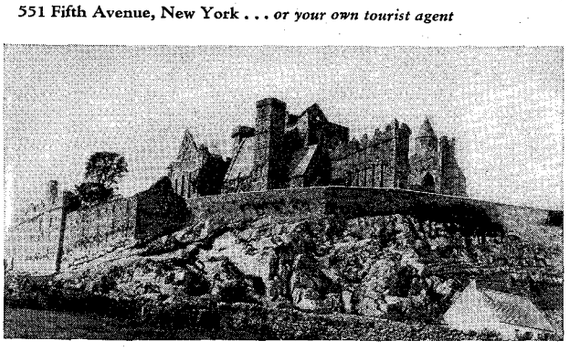

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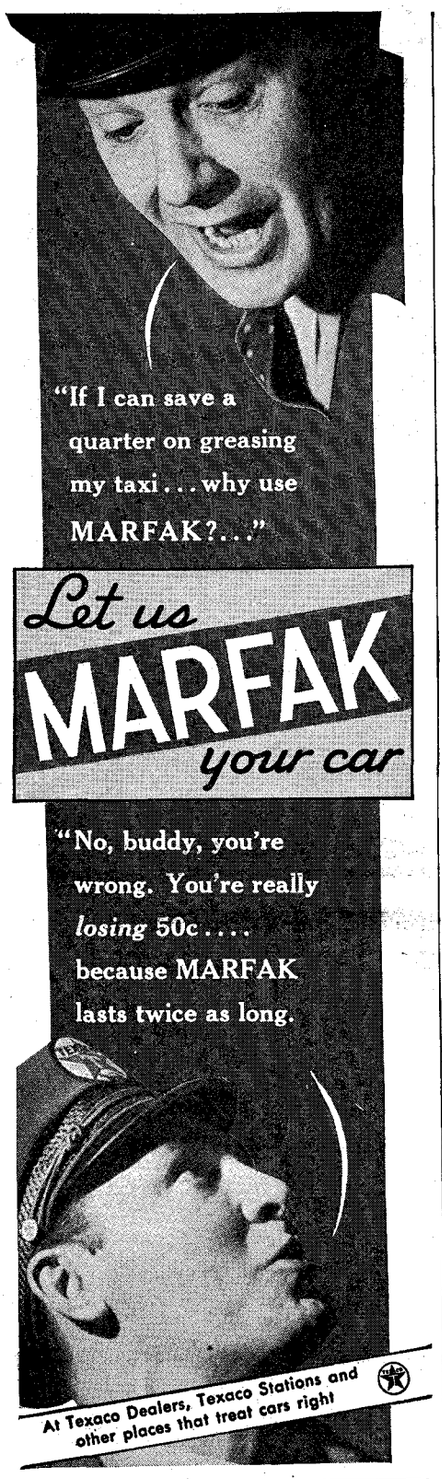
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Sport and Sportsmen

Athletes Have No Hearts

Widely Held Theory That Sports Are Bad for Normal Hearts Blasted; Cunningham in Rôle of Guinea Pig for Doctors

"Athlete's foot" is no myth. It is an itching reality. To the average sports-fan, "athlete's heart" is as much a reality as athlete's foot. He has heard it discussed often enough in connection with agonized facial contortions, twisting bodies, pounding hearts—and early death.

Last week Will Connolly, sports columnist of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, tapped out a story on Glenn Cunningham, in which he said: "The greatest mile-runner in the history of the world has a normal, lazy heart, like the heart that thumps in the bony bosom of an average office-worker

"It has not been enlarged, accelerated, or strained by running miles without number—to the befuddlement of numerous physicians who have examined him, expecting to find his heart muscle-bound.

"In most cities he visits he is besieged by almost as many physicians as newspaper men. . . . Only a few weeks ago an Eastern heart specialist . . . examined him with all the gadgets at the command of modern medicine. The result was very dull.

"Cunningham's heart is the size of an ordinary person's in good health, shows no sign of strain and has a normally slow beat."

Arguments Weighed

In the current issue of *Sports Illustrated and The American Golfer*, G. H. Brande, former editorial writer for the Chicago *Tribune* and now a specialist in problems of health and hygiene, pulls all the arguments—pro and con—out of a bag, gives them intelligent scrutiny, and sides succinctly with the skeptics.

"In the minds of the populace," he writes, "there is a firmly established supposition that athletes are certain to wind up with a fearsome thing called athlete's heart, which, tho sometimes confused with athlete's foot, is more often visualized as a condition resembling a stratosphere balloon with a like tendency to collapse, leaving the victim ready for interment. . . .

"Every time a well-known athlete or sports-champion dies of some obscure complaint, especially if he fails to reach a ripe age of ninety or a hundred, his untimely demise is regarded by the public and sports-writers as a sure sign that his heart has just got too big and busted.

"Recent investigations have proved practically without the slightest question that there is no such entity as an athletic heart; it does not exist, never has existed.

"The latest pronouncement on this subject comes from the celebrated Mayo Clinic of Rochester, Minnesota. At a recent staff-meeting of the Clinic, Dr. H. L. Smith, of the Section on Cardiology, dismissed the current beliefs about athlete's heart as nonsense, stating: That strenuous physical exercises and hard manual work do not cause or predispose to heart disease; that such activities do not cause abnormal cardiac hypertrophy (enlargement of the heart); that athletes do not develop early disability and die because of the exercise in which they indulge while at school. . . .

"The caution should be added that while it is practically impossible to harm the healthy heart by exercise, no matter how strenuous, such exercise may be highly injurious to persons suffering from rheumatic infection or organic heart-disease; hence the need for physical examination.

Rational Basis

"This, according to the view expressed at the Mayo Clinic, is the sole rational basis for apprehension about athletic heart.

"Such a view is almost revolutionary. Not only does it run counter to popular prejudice and belief, as we have seen, but it quite definitely contradicts a great deal of the older medical literature."

Mr. Brande cites an article in *International Clinics* by Dr. William G. Leaman of the University of Pennsylvania, to whom he attributes the following: the so-called athletic heart is a misnomer; heart-strain is not possible in a healthy heart; participation in athletics does not predispose to early development of cardiovascular disease.

The theory that an athlete's heart expands was exploded by a group of Boston scientists, headed by Dr. Burgess Gordon, according to Mr. Brande. They found that the hearts of athletes tend to be smaller instead of larger at the end of a hard race.

Runners in the Boston Marathon, a

Wide-World

Finish of a 100-yard dash: no threat to normal hearts

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twenty-five mile grind, were dragged or carried before X-ray machines within two or three minutes after they had fallen across the finish line in a condition bordering on collapse.

"The investigators, poring over the X-ray plates, could find no indication that the grueling experience of the race had caused any dilation; in fact the evidence pointed to the contrary effect. The conclusion must then be that exercise is actually beneficial to the normal heart.

"If this is so, what about the sudden deaths of athletes that you hear about all the time? Well, the answer is that we all love the dramatic, not to say the paradoxical.

"One case of sudden death remains in our minds, and we forget about all the thousands of athletes who keep on turning up at reunions.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Brande concluded, "the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has shown that college athletes live longer, not merely than average people, but longer than the expectancy for insured men."

Two Books on Skiing

No one ever has learned how to ski by reading a book—but it is helpful, particularly to the novice.

This winter marked a new high in winter-sports interest in the United States. Downhill skiing, as distinguished from jumping and slalom (following a zig-zag course down-hill) gained the most recruits.

Two recently published books on skiing should aid the novice and augment the knowledge of the expert. "Sixty Centuries of Skiing" by Charles M. Dudley (Stephen Daye Press; $3), is a competent and absorbing discussion of the history of the sport from prehistoric times to the present.

Fritz Heinrich's "Manual for Ski-Babies" (Oxford University Press: $1.50) is a thorough outline of the fundamentals of skiing. Action photographs, instead of posed ones, and numerous line-drawings should give the novice a handful of reasons why his "Christiania stem," "telemark swing," "Geländesprung," and "kick turn" haven't quite come off this winter.

Basketball "Tops"

Except in New England, where hockey takes precedence, basketball is the country's most popular collegiate winter sport. Nowhere is it more popular than in the Middle West.

Last week a United Press survey revealed that more than 400,000 persons paid nearly $300,000 to see Big Ten conference games this year. The largest crowd at a single game was 9,554, when Ohio State played Purdue at Columbus January 6.

The number of college basketball teams is three times as large as the combined total of football, hockey, and baseball teams. Aside from football, basketball is the only college sport that consistently shows a profit.

According to the *All Sports Record Book*, basketball outdraws all other sports with a total for 1935 of 80,000,000 paid attendances. Baseball was next with 50,000,000; football third with 40,000,000.

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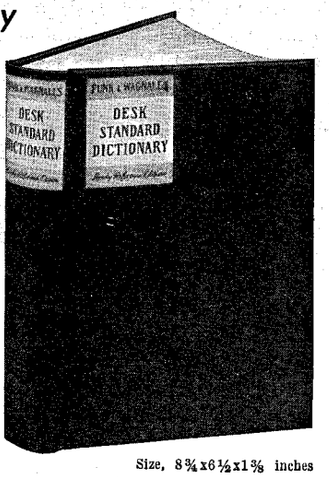

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Sport Shots

Hockey: First prize for the most complicated scoring system in professional sports long has rested on the modest head of the National Hockey League for its Stanley Cup play-off regulations.

Last week officials of the League met in New York and made one change in the baffling procedure which determines the professional hockey championship of the world.

The traditional scheme whereby the teams finishing first in the two divisions of the League (American and International) meet in a three-out-of-five game series, and the winners of second place clash in a two-game total goal program, was retained.

This year, however, the survivors of the second-place and third-place battles will meet in a two-out-of-three game series instead of a two-game total-goal affair. As before, the winner will tackle the first-place finalist in a three-out-of-five game series. The opening date for the play-offs was set for March 24.

* * *

Debunker: Richard Ely Danielson, Editor of *The Sportsman*, who waged a campaign in his magazine last fall against lack of sobriety at college football-games, takes pot-shots at the "myth" of American athletic supremacy in the current issue of his magazine.

Mr. Danielson concedes U. S. supremacy in track and field sports since the revival of the Olympic Games, which he attributes to "the interest in track and field in our many schools and colleges and universities and to the persistent competition of our great athletic clubs, which has no parallel abroad."

Admitting our superiority in the heavyweight division of professional boxing and in polo and golf, he warns that "this position, like our one-time lawn tennis ascendancy, is vulnerable at any time."

Beyond those sports, Mr. Danielson can see no basis for "this legend of our athletic superiority."

"At what other sport, pastime, or game which has a world-wide following, are we supreme?

"Swimming, perhaps, altho the Japanese might have something to say on that score. For the moment, this encyclopedic mind can recall no other.

"Behind these records, of course, is the world-wide patriotic formula, expressed with infinite variations along these lines:

"One American can whip three foreigners—any kind,

"One Briton can whip three Frenchmen—or Germans, or Italians,

"One Frenchman can whip three Englishmen, etc.,

"One Southerner can whip three Yankees, and so forth.

"This formula, so pleasing to our self-esteem and so helpful to the manufacturers of munitions, did not work out very accurately in the late World War. Nor is it working very well when applied to sport to-day."

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Finance and Industry

Industry's Rainy-Day Reserves

President's Plan for Taxation of Undistributed Income of Corporations Looked Upon as Unwise by Business Leaders

"The 'breathing spell' is over," wrote David Lawrence in his syndicated column.

"It lasted less than seven months. President Roosevelt declared last summer that his legislative program had reached substantial completion. He gave the impression that no radical or revolutionary proposals would subsequently come from the White House to Congress.

Acme

Alvan Macauley: "Surplus or reserves is the foundation of business management"

"But the latest recommendation by the President, in a special message to Congress, is more revolutionary than anything Mr. Roosevelt has proposed to Congress in the whole three years of his Administration."

The President's message came on top of his revelation of revenue needs to balance the budget, aside from expenses for relief. The recent Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act would require $500,000,000 annually. Extra bonus needs because of immediate payment would reach $120,000,000 annually, spread over a period of nine years. This $620,000,000 he listed as a permanent revenue requirement.

To make up a grand total of $1,137,000,000, he added substitutes for the invalidated AAA processing taxes amounting to $517,000,000. These are temporary.

Congressional leaders had expected the President to place on Congress the onus of designing means for raising revenues. But, in his message, the President boldly said:

"I invite your attention . . . to a form of taxation which would accomplish an important tax reform. . . ."

In brief, he proposed to tax the undistributed income of corporations. Treasury schedules revealed a proposed graded tax averaging about 33 per cent., and effective on current, rather than past, income.

This undistributed income or profit is the amount remaining out of a corporation's yearly earnings after expenses, dividends, and similar items have been deducted. It usually shows up in a corporation's balance-sheet in the surplus and reserve accounts. It may pile up for years.

President Roosevelt attacked this customary business practice. "The accumulation of surplus in corporations controlled by taxpayers with large incomes," his message said, "is encouraged by the present freedom of undistributed corporate income from surtaxes. . . .

Present Levies

"As the law now stands, our corporate taxes dip too deeply into the shares of corporate earnings going to stockholders who need the disbursement of dividends; while the shares of stockholders who can afford to leave earnings undisturbed escape current surtaxes altogether."

The President asserted that, according to Treasury estimates, more than $4,500,000,000 of corporate income in 1936 will be withheld from stockholders. In one year alone, he said, the Government will be deprived of revenues amounting to more than $1,300,000,000.

Before imposing the new levies, the plan would wipe out existing corporation taxes—income, excess profit, and capital stock. It would tax the individual stockholder for dividends under the normal tax, rather than taxing the corporation at the source.

President's View

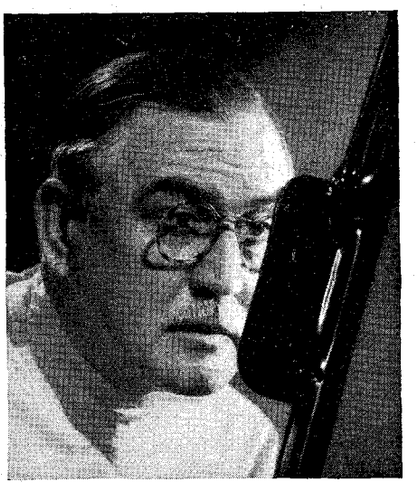
At a subsequent press conference, President Roosevelt warned about the distinction between reserves and surplus. Such items as reserves for depreciation of plant should be absolved from taxation, as under the present law. But an underlying purpose of the plan was to force the distribution of corporation profits to their rightful owners in the form of dividends, he indicated. If a corporation needed capital for plant expansion, he pointed out, it could offer additional stock to the dividend receivers.

But many authorities questioned that corporations with depleted surplus accounts could raise money so easily. Others pointed out that, contrary to general belief, surpluses do not represent idle money.

"All that a corporation surplus represents is the excess (if any) of assets over liabilities," W. B. Bell, President of the American Cyanamid Company, explained in a prophetic pamphlet last fall.

"Over a period of years a corporation

If you had X-Ray Eyes



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Wide World

To Senator Harrison, the proposal was "a complete answer to those who have been . . . shouting about unbalanced budgets"; Representative Doughton (right) *munched raisins*

may have built up the total of its assets to the point where they show a substantial surplus over its liabilities, but that is no proof that the business of the corporation will not suffer if this surplus fails to include sufficient bank balances, and must be converted into cash in order to pay exorbitant taxes."

Merryle Stanley Rukeyser, economist and financial writer, declared to THE LITERARY DIGEST that "President Roosevelt's proposal to discourage through special taxation the accumulation by corporations of undistributed profits overlooks the practical lessons which Joseph learned in ancient Egypt, where he observed that seven fat years were followed by seven lean years. The proposed tax would tend to make all companies mendicants at the doorstep of the Federal governmental lending agencies in the next major economic depression."

The conservative *Commercial & Financial Chronicle* said:

"We do not believe any measures of this sort likely to be adopted at this time will either produce the revenue claimed for it, or have the effect upon dividend policies apparently hoped for. It may well, however, have unexpectedly discriminatory effects among corporations. The best that can be said for the measure at present is that it would replace obnoxious existing laws."

Executives' Comment

Many executives of large business associations withheld comment. But Alvan Macauley, President of the American Automobile Association, responded to a telegram from THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"Surplus of corporations is a misuse of terms, the chief of Packard Motor Car Company wired.

"Surplus is really a corporation's reserve against the rainy day of depression, and subnormal business that none can escape at intervals. Surplus or reserves is the very foundation of good business management and stability. As I understand the proposal, it would cripple, or ruin, many a good employer of labor."

And Hugh S. Magill, President of the American Federation of Investors, spoke for security holders. He said that the proposal would only be approved by investors "who shortsightedly would risk the security of their investments in the hope of larger immediate returns."

Edward H. Collins, Associate Financial Editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, summed up in response to a LITERARY DIGEST inquiry:

"Socially the President's tax proposal fails to provide the much needed expansion in the case of direct taxes. Economically, it represents a variant of the at least questionable idea of salvation through spending. Financially, it would tend to cripple young enterprises, and would unquestionably intensify future business depressions."

Study Suggested

While waiting for more specific information, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* declared that "meanwhile we believe the plan is worth sympathetic examination as affording the possibility of a healthy stimulus to our whole economic structure."

And *The Christian Science Monitor* decided the proposal would need careful consideration. "Meanwhile," it commented, "its political 'availability,' and apparent painlessness, may, in themselves, make it most unwise. For what the American people need just now is a greater awareness that all of them pay the taxes eventually, and that all of them are going to have to pay for present spending."

Leaders who formulate tax measures in Congress commented rather briefly. Representative Robert L. Doughton, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, munched raisins while a clerk read the message.

"Mr. Roosevelt's suggestions are going to take study," he said later. He promised that "full and complete hearings will be had before the full Committee, giving an opportunity to all to be heard."

Senator Pat Harrison, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, termed the proposal a "complete answer to those who have been continuously shouting about unbalanced budgets."

Ruling and Pickets . . .

Goodyear Company, Troubled by Strikers, Hears Bad News

Into the strike-locked plants of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, flashed news that executives read with a frown.

The Federal Trade Commission had ruled that the firm must cease granting price favors to Sears, Roebuck & Co.

A secret contract existed, the Commission's order said. Under this, "the Goodyear Company assigned to Sears, Roebuck 18,000 shares of Goodyear common stock, and also paid over to Sears, Roebuck $800,000 in cash to be used in the purchase of 32,000 additional shares . . . as a consideration for signing a contract [to purchase tires] without opening it to competition."

Such concessions, the Commission said, tend to destroy competition and create monopoly. The price advantage given to Sears, Roebuck already had driven many retail tire-dealers out of business, it found.

Paul W. Litchfield, Goodyear President, prepared to appeal to the courts.

"If the decision should stand," he said, "it would mean ultimately increased living costs for millions of consumers; decreases in the volume of commodity sales; and, in the case of the tire business, total disruption of the whole price-structure, with irreparable damage to dealers everywhere."

With this off his chest, Mr. Litchfield turned again to the problem he has studied night and day since mid-February: how to bring workers safely through the picket lines, and reopen the besieged plants.

When the strikers refused a company peace proposal last week, he called on Sheriff James T. Flower to guarantee safety to employees who wished to return. "How the hell can I?" the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* reported the Sheriff as saying.

Feverish Trading in Stocks

Gloom perched on the spires of New York's downtown skyscrapers on March 6, 1933. At 1 A.M. President Roosevelt declared the banking holiday, and the Stock Exchanged closed.

Three years later Wall Street traders celebrated the anniversary of that unhappy time with a buying movement. The daily share turnover soared last week within whispering distance of three million.

The President's corporation tax proposals, creating hope of forced dividend payments, momentarily increased the bullishness. As the public joined in the enthusiasm, the general level of quotations on the New York Stock Exchange reached its highest point since 1930, with motors and automotive equipment leading.

Secretary Roper, in observing the third birthday of the New Deal in Washington, said stocks have risen 135 per cent. under the present Administration.

At sixty-seven and a quarter, U. S. Steel set a new five-year high. Chrysler broke through one hundred, and joined the blue

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chip class, along with Lehman Brothers and Monsanto Chemical.

The value of total listings on the Exchange rose above $51,000,000,000. Three years ago it was $19,700,000,000.

In the midst of the enthusiasm, *Business Week* sounded a dampening note:

"There is a blunt line in Scripture about a fool who returns to his folly.

"At the dinner table to-day the conversation takes you back at a jump to 1929. Seven years are erased, and once again a multitude are rushing into the market, like the Gadarene swine running down the steep place.

"On the suburban train there is usually a passenger who talks so loudly of what he is doing in the market that the whole car has to hear him.

"If there is a news or stock ticker in your office, chances are you will find some visiting salesman parked beside it."

Public Psychology

As the public turned speculatively toward the market, Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange, visited the South on a good-will tour. In an address at Oklahoma City he denied that his institution was responsible for big board price fluctuations.

"It is very largely the psychology developed by the constant visibility of share price fluctuations that makes stubborn believers in the fallacy that stock exchanges have much to do with the making of prices," he explained.

"Well, in the vernacular, 'it simply ain't so!'

"I speak only for the New York Stock Exchange, but I believe I may make the blanket statement for all exchanges that all those who have charge of their direction are powerless to do more than see that the mechanical efficiency is maintained, whether prices fall or rise.

"Prices themselves are made by the public."

Changes in Living Costs

Dip to Bottom of Depression and Rise Since Then, Charted

"The 'big three' in commodities are food, clothing, and shelter," writes C. S. Burton in *The Magazine of Wall Street.*

"Happily, man's wants or desires are not confined thereto. Clothed, housed, and fed, all mankind, consciously or unconsciously, makes up a list of further wants to be satisfied."

Cost of "Big Three"

Some will disagree with Mr. Burton that the automobile comes next as our "Number 1 wish," but no one will question the importance of his three prime necessities. These three, as the circular chart below shows, drain off about 65 per cent. of the housewife's bank-roll.

The larger chart reveals that the combined cost of living, based on mid-1929 as 100, had dropped approximately 28 per cent. by the time of the Roosevelt Administration's inauguration in 1933. From that depression bottom it has crept upward during the past two years.

"In January, 1936," the National Industrial Conference Board notes, "the combined index of the cost of living had risen to 18.6 per cent. above the low point reached during the depression.

"The food index showed an increase of 40.4 per cent. from the low point, that of clothing, 22.7 per cent., and housing, 17.9 per cent.

"The cost of sundries, and fuel and light, has changed very little from the averages in 1933. Sundries rose 4.6 per cent. above the low point in that year, and fuel and light, 5.5 per cent.

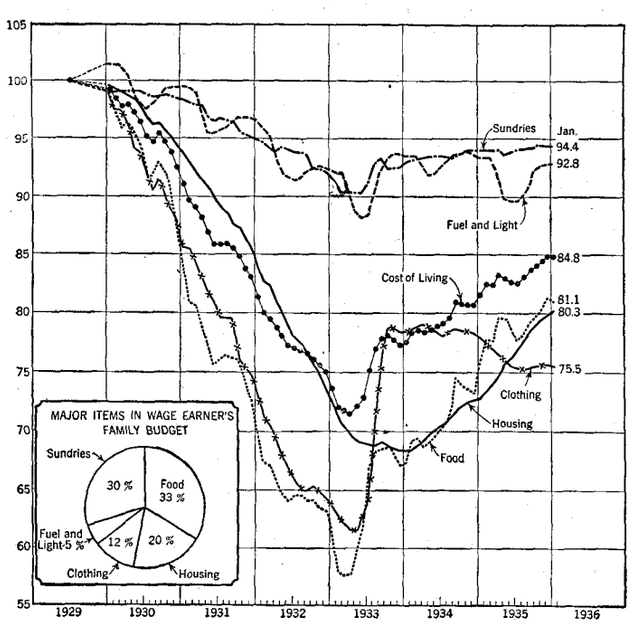
"The course of retail food prices here charted is based on the findings of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, that of other groups of household expenditures, on the investigations of the National Industrial Conference Board."

Most economists agree that last year witnessed sustained business recovery. How did the consumer fare?

In an unusual approach, the Modern Industrial Bank of New York City analyzed 6,054 bank-accounts opened during 1935. The recovery, it found, treated married men better than bachelors. But unmarried business and professional women led their married sisters in prosperity sharing. And, as a group, married couples who trust each other in a joint bank-account did better than any others.

Major Items of the Cost of Living

Index Numbers, 1929 = 100



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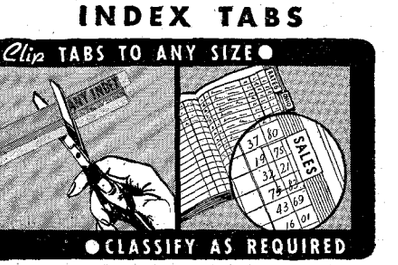

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STORM CLOUDS OVER ASIA

Our Growing Pacific Problem

By Robert S. Pickens

Preface by Col. Theodore Roosevelt

A shrewd evaluation of the role played by Japan, China, Russia, the United States, and other powers involved. "A forceful and vigorous work," says **Senator Arthur Capper.** "The man-in-the-street can read it with understanding and emerge from it with a much clarified conception of Asian affairs."—**The New York Times.** *$1.50; by mail, $1.64.*

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The Open Forum

Basic Air Defense

Sir:—Referring to Gen. Oscar Westover's article in *The Air Corps News-Letter*, from which you quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 29, it is an excellent example of the well-known fact that Army officers can not afford to tell the whole truth. If General Westover dared tell the truth about the Army Air Corps he would instantly be Hagooded and his professional career would be ended.

The Chief of the Air Corps speaks of defense against air attacks, but he neglects to add that the United States possesses no pursuit-planes capable of intercepting, let alone shooting down, modern bombers. Neither does he inform his readers that even the most modern intercepter types would be absolutely useless without the aid of a trained aircraft reporting service—and the Army has no such animal.

The very first requirement for defense against hostile air attack is an intelligence net—such as England's Observer's Corps, a reserve organization. The United States has not even got to first base in this basic requirement of air defense.

The General dare not tell us that we have no Air Corps stations in the East from which heavy bombardment-planes could operate in wet weather; for the fields are not equipped with hard-surfaced runways. In short, we can hardly blame the General for not stating the whole truth, which is that in time of war our bombardment-planes might not be able to get off the ground loaded with bombs; and that our obsolete pursuit-planes, while they could get up, wouldn't be able to accomplish anything when they did get up.

This matter of a defensive force is discussed in some detail in the enclosed article by Cy Caldwell which appears in the March issue of *Aero Digest*.

GEORGE F. MCLAUGHLIN,
New York City. Editor, *Aero Digest*.

Neutrality

Sir:—Regarding an article in the issue of February 22 entitled "Oil-Export Ban Up to America."

The greatest percentage of oil being used by Italy in the war is supplied by British-controlled oil companies in Persia. Rumania is also a large contributor and when all other sources are taken into account America's percentage looks mighty insignificant.

Italy has notified us that an oil embargo would be considered an act of war. The Scandinavian countries succeeded admirably in keeping out of the Great War. Can we not take a leaf from their book? While it is the much approved policy of THE DIGEST to give both sides of a question, there is an editorial responsibility, I take it, in titles and the emphasis of large type.

HELEN C. SOWDEN.

Vote Trend

Sir:—In expressing his surprize at the growing Democratic registration in Los Angeles County, as he did in a recent issue, Will Brown shows a lack of knowledge of what has been happening in the last three years.

During that period many thousands of indigent residents of Oklahoma and Texas have flooded the southern counties, bringing with them, in addition to innumerable children and dogs, their Democratic politics. In Kern County alone, a local census disclosed 19,000 ex-Oklahomans living in rag towns about the small agricultural villages and taking the scanty work from the local residents. As the county seat only boasts 35,000 people, it can be readily seen that this addition to the county population, most of them in dire poverty, placed an intolerable burden on local relief agencies.

Los Angeles County and City have been far greater sufferers from this condition, which explains the unprecedented establishment of a border patrol around the State by a Municipal police force. And in California, as elsewhere, a Democratic registration does not necessarily mean a Democratic vote.

SEWARD H. BROWN.
Bakersfield, California.

Dancing Children

Sir:—I wish to take exception to statements made by Arthur Murray relative to dancing for children as published in a recent issue of THE DIGEST. His conclusion that ballroom dancing is the only kind beneficial for children is in entire disagreement with the view of the large majority of teachers of dancing.

Many children lack a sense of time and can not feel rhythm. Rhythmic dancing and the music that accompanies it help the child to acquire the rhythm he lacks and develop coordination of limbs and body. The average term of dancing lessons is from twenty to twenty-five of one hour each. That, obviously, would not develop the hips abnormally.

Ballet exercises, far from causing flat feet, strengthen the arches and build up the insteps. Parents who watch their children in ballet work agree that those exercises develop the body in a graceful, harmonious and entirely beneficial manner. Among my ballet pupils are several whose fathers are physicians.

I have never found that "if she is skilled in one of the other forms of dancing, she may not be able to get along well with a partner" in ballroom dancing. The contrary is the truth.

CLARA I. AUSTIN,
President, The New York Society of Teachers of Dancing, Inc.
East Orange, New Jersey.

Delilah

Sir:—Two gentlemen have written to "The Open Forum" stating definitely that Delilah was innocent of the deed of cutting Samson's hair. Both refer to Judges 16:19 for their authority. Unfortunately, one quotes from the King James version, a version noted for its beauty of expression, but known to stray from the original quite often.

If they will look up the Hebrew original they may change their mind about Delilah's innocence of the dirty deed.

WILLIAM CHARLES HEILMAN.
Wildwood, New Jersey.

Sir:—According to the Revised Version, American Edition, Judges 16:19, Delilah "called for the men, and shaved off the seven locks of his (Samson's) head."

That looks as if *Delilah* did the shaving, for according to verse 18 "the men" were the lords (princes) of the Philistines, who would not likely, any of them, be a barber! She seems to have shaved his head while it rested against her knees. Women barbers are not uncommon in Eastern countries.

Crystal Lake, Illinois. DANIEL BEATTY.

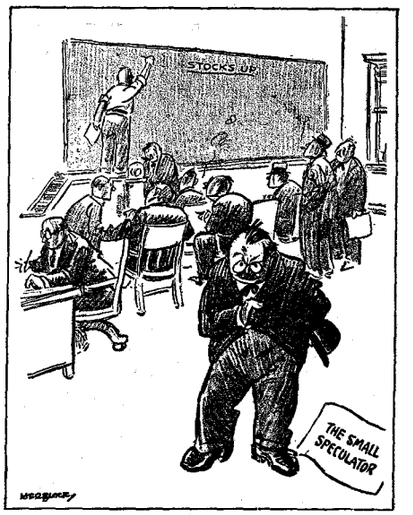
Sir:—The proper translation from the Hebrew of Judges 16:19 is: "And she made him sleep upon her knees; and she called for a man (marginal reading, 'the men'), and shaved off the seven locks of his head."

(THE REV.) JAMES P. CRAFT.
Rome, Georgia.

Sir:—In regard to Judges 16:19, I want to say that this verse does not read alike in the different editions of the Bible. In the edition distributed by the Gideons, for instance, this verse gives one the impression that it was really Delilah who cut off Samson's hair.

This is obviously not the fault of the original writers, but of the translators. But it goes to prove, as I have always contended, that the Bible is a poor source of authentic information.

Grand Rapids, Michigan. HENRY SCHMIEL.



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He's Getting That Wild Look in the Eye Again

—Herblock for NEA Service

"Out West"

Sir:—In a recent number appears a suggestion from J. H. Anderson of DuBois, Wyoming, that you mention the Rocky Mountain-Region.

His idea is fine as far West as it goes, but the paper-makers out here in Oregon think you should include 1,000 miles more and tell about "Out where the West begins."

Portland, Oregon. B. T. MCBAIN.

Baldwin Cover

Sir:—Never have I read in "The Open Forum" such a narrow-minded letter as the one written by the reader who objected to the cover picture of Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

That reader's remarks that Britishers are inferior to Americans do not help to promote peace and harmony among nations.

Stanwood, Conn. ALBERT HERAPER.

Ribbon of Empire

Sir:—The discussion of the "Ribbon of Empire" appearing in "The Open Forum" of your February 29 issue recalls to mind plans an old friend, Mr. Jack Henken of New York, had. His plan was to build a moving sidewalk or platform in three speeds between New York and Philadelphia. The passengers would pass with safety from one platform to another.

The system was to pass through arcade stations in the larger towns.

Chicago. F. E. EVANS.

Not So Close

Sir:—Under the title "California: No Hobo Utopia" I read, "Turlock, *near* Needles, wired: 'No bums; no police.'" This is what might be called "quite close."

Needles is about 300 miles ENE of Los Angeles. Turlock is about 313 miles NNE of Los Angeles.

The best highway between these two places passes through Los Angeles. B. H. REDDY.
Long Beach, California.

Likes Details

Sir:—A man out in Pacoima, California, recently told you among other things that in writing of men of note you need not report on mustache, complexion, size or dress, *etc.*

That feature is the most fascinating of any, and I have found it to be the opinion of all with whom I have talked. E. D. SHEARER.
Des Moines, Iowa.

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Current Events

(Seven Days of History)

February 28.—Interstate Commerce Commission orders railroads to cut basic passenger fares to two cents a mile and Pullman rates to three cents, effective June 2.

President Roosevelt projects tax bill designed to raise $786,000,000 additional revenue annually for next three years and $620,000,000 a year for the following six years to cover expenses not originally set forth in budget.

Wilhelm Furtwaengler, one of foremost European conductors, appointed General Musical Director of Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York for 1936-37 season, succeeding Arturo Toscanini.

February 29. — President Roosevelt signs extension of Neutrality Act until May 1, 1937; urges business men to refrain from increasing exports to belligerents for sake of additional profits.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho announces he intends to have Frank E. Gannett, New York publisher, run for Vice President on his ticket if he is nominated for Presidency at Republican National Convention.

United States Government formally accepts Boulder Dam in Nevada from Six Companies, Inc., which completed work two years ahead of contract date.

William H. Moran, Chief of Secret Service, again exempted from retirement; he had passed retirement age of seventy in 1934; President Roosevelt says "public interest requires" Mr. Moran be exempted until January 1, 1937.

March 1.—New Jersey police report theft of several letters from Cambridge, Massachusetts, room of Dwight Morrow, Jr., brother of Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh, some of which were from Mrs. Lindbergh and allegedly contained information regarding arrest and conviction of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for kidnap-murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

Feet of Clay

—Bishop in the St. Louis Star-Times

New Farm Bill signed by President Roosevelt, who asserted it would "safeguard vital public interests, not only for to-day, but for generations."

Fire destroys four buildings in downtown mercantile district of Indianapolis, Indiana; loss, $100,000.

Chicago goes under Eastern Standard Time, by order of City Council.

March 2.—United States and Panama agree on new Treaty which furthers President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy; U. S. drops its guarantee of independence of Panama, and surrenders right to intervene to maintain peace in cities of Panama and Colon and adjacent territory (details on page 7).

Couple who owned home and had bank account of $11,000 sentenced to three years in jail by Judge Ralph H. Smith of Pittsburgh, because they had accepted relief checks since 1932; couple have four children.

Government bonds and notes valued at $1,250,000,000, placed on sale by Treasury Department, snapped up by investors on first day of sale; largest financing operation since World War was heavily oversubscribed, according to Secretary Morgenthau.

Governor Lehman of New York calls for 20 per cent. increase in State liquor tax to increase revenue to further social security program; would grant old-age pensions at sixty-five instead of seventy.

March 3.—New York State Court of Appeals declares State law which regulates minimum wages for women unconstitutional on ground that it violates Fourteenth Amendment of Federal Constitution and Article 1, Section 6, of State Constitution.

President Roosevelt recommends to Congress repeal of virtually all existing corporation taxes and substitution of one heavy tax on undivided profits of corporations, to raise $620,000,000 annually to pay for farm program and Veterans' Bonus (see page 43).

Telephones will make their début on air-transport planes when American Airlines, Inc., begins operation of new fleet of Douglas sleeper planes; use at first to be confined to flying personnel.

New York City Tunnel Authority receives formal contract providing for loan and grant of $58,365,000 for construction of tunnel beneath East River from Manhattan to Long Island City, Queens.

Five robbers hold up Columbia Bank of Ybor City, a suburb of Tampa, Florida, and escape with $25,000.

March 4.—Works Progress Administration in New York will be reduced by 10,000 during March and by 40,000 by end of June, according to Victor Ridder, local WPA Administrator; 240,000 now on WPA rolls in city.

President Roosevelt, sitting at desk in White House, presses gold telegraph key which sounds siren at Norris Dam in Tennessee Valley as signal to lower sluice-gates and begin operation of giant project.

Three great Dane dogs attack and seriously injure eight-year-old Harvey Becker as he plays near his home in Waukesha, Wisconsin; small bulldog killed as he attacks great Danes and drives them away from child; great Danes shot by their owner.

Dr. Eugene Markley Landis of Philadelphia awarded John Phillips Memorial Medal for 1926 before American College of Physicians meeting at Detroit.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of Veterans' Administration, reports that 2,155,000 have applied for bonus.

March 5.—Communist Party broadcasts for first time in America over a Coast-to-Coast network of Columbia Broadcasting System; Earl Browder, General Secretary of Party, was spokesman.

Announcement from White House declares President Roosevelt "a candidate for reelection"; he enters primaries in Maryland, Massachusetts, and Ohio, having previously entered in Illinois.

Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone to become Administrator of California brewing industry on his retirement from Army on May 31; he is commander of Ninth Corps Area, with headquarters in San Francisco; has been in service forty-two years.

Schoolhouse with walls of structural vacuum-glass completed at Hibbing, Minnesota; modernistic furniture and latest air-conditioning systems add to pupils' comfort.

Stabilization Plea by Hull

Cordell Hull of Tennessee, outstanding as an "orthodox" thinker among New Dealers, has waged a lifelong fight for internationalism in trade, as opposed to economic self-sufficiency. In his opening speech of the Presidential campaign last week, the Secretary of State defended Administration measures, including devaluation of the dollar, and banking and securities legislation.

The gray-haired Cabinet member also told the Convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of Maryland, that "it is right and wise in times of unprecedented emergency to use the public credit on a large scale; and its very use tends to promote recovery."

But in remarks reassuring to conservatives, he struck out for a balanced budget, toward which, he said, the Administration was bending its efforts.

"It is a logical sequence that as affairs improve we reestablish the budget balance and lighten the load on public credit, thus maintaining it unimpaired."

In the international field, he urged currency stabilization, saying:

"Production and the conduct of trade in this country and abroad require for their assurance that the value of currency of each country shall not widely fluctuate in terms of other currencies. Such stability gives certainty to commerce."

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Same Result.—"Are you a college man?"

"No; a horse stepped on my hat."—*The Beehive.*

Badly Off. — OPTICIAN — "How many lines can you read on that chart?"

PATIENT—"What chart?" —*Carnegie Tech Puppet.*

Fatherly. — As you probably know, the tracks of the I.R.T. shuttle trains come into Times Square on a curve, so guards have to stand near the car doors, warning passengers about the space between the cars and the platform. Most of the guards are just peevish, or sad, about this duty, but this week we have been told of a thoughtful one. "Watch ya step, watch ya step," he was intoning. "Watch ya step, watch ya step, they have eyes but they see not, watch ya step. . . ."—*The New Yorker.*

No Place for Him.—A young lawyer from the North sought to locate in the South. He wrote to a friend in Alabama, asking him what the prospect seemed to be in the city for "an honest young lawyer and Republican."

In reply the friend wrote: "If you are an honest lawyer, you will have absolutely no competition. If you are a Republican, the game laws will protect you."—*Wall Street Journal.*

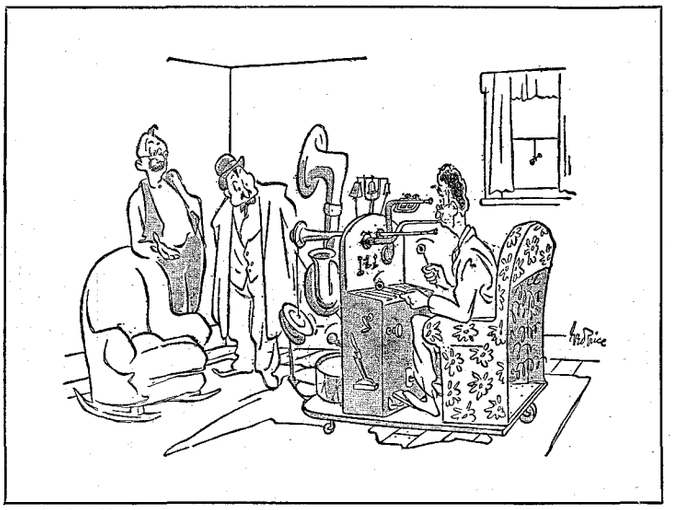
Height of Composure.—Lids off to the lad out on the golf course who struck a new high in *sangfroid* recently. He was teeing off at the first hole, and about three foursomes were waiting for him. At the first stroke, which had a world of power behind it, he missed the ball completely. The waiting crowd shifted on its feet. Once more he got into position, and once more he missed the teed ball. This happened four times. The crowd was embarrassed, but not so the chap with the club. With an engaging smile, he turned on them all. "Tough course," he remarked.—*Gargoyle.*

Advantage.—We were talking of the timid soul who, at a prize-fight, put all his fears in his pocket and told the tough guy in front of him to stop popping up and down. The tough guy got very sore and turning around belligerently said, "Whatsa matta wit yuh? Yuh wanna fight?"

The weak Wilbur considered a minute and then said, "I'll duel you." The tough guy was startled but he decided to make the most of it.

"Okay," he said, "choose yuh weapons an' I'll duel yuh."

"Very well," the Wilbur answered, "Grammar, at twenty paces."—*The Jester (Columbia University).*



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"He's going to play on the Major Bowes hour, if he can get it into the studio."—Life

Insulted.—FIRST CO-ED—"The cheek of that conductor. He glared at me as if I hadn't paid my fare."

SECOND CO-ED—"And what did you do?"

FIRST CO-ED—"I glared right back as if I had."—*Troy (N. Y.) Times Record.*

Mistake. — An Irishman who was sleeping all the night with a Negro had his face blackened by a practical joker. Starting off in a hurry in the morning, he caught sight of himself in a mirror. Puzzled, he stopped and gazed, and finally exclaimed: "Begorra, they've woke the wrong man!"—*The London Advertiser.*

Worth the While.—A man lost a valuable dog and advertised in a newspaper, offering five hundred dollars for it, but got no replies. He called at the office.

"I want to see the advertising manager," he said.

"He's out," said the office-boy.

"Well, his assistant."

"He's out, too, sir."

"Well, I'll see the editor."

"He's out, sir."

"Great Scott! Is everybody out?"

"Yes—they're all hunting your dog."—*Pearsons.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

A Bit Chilly.—As to length, many a slip is 45 inches from the floor, in keeping with the new shorter skirt lengths.—*Portland (Ore.) paper.*

Well, Healthy, Anyway.—The boy, which weighed 76 pounds at birth, was described by physicians as a "nice, normal, healthy boy."—*Jersey City (N. J.) paper.*

Boondoggle.—The Whirlpool Rapids below the Lower bridge was destroyed by fire two years ago and is to be rebuilt by the park commission.—*Niagara Falls (N. Y.) paper.*

Watching Her Figure.—N—— L—— is overcoming an attack of jaundice which had caused some concern and she is being given more food, two teaspoons of buttermilk mixed with lactose every two years.—*Ft. Worth (Tex.) paper.*

Providence.—
ATHOL BAPTIST
CHURCH REPORTS
SMALL DEFICIT
Lord Sees Payment
By April 15
—*Athol (Mass.) paper.*

That Broken Record?—Lander was the coldest spot reporting during the night with four porting during the night with four during the night which left .16 inch precipitation was accompanied by a minimum temperature of 16 above and 15 above was the coldest at Cheyenne.—*Sheridan (Wyo.) paper.*

Whitest Act of the Year.—One of the most considerate things noted in a long time, was last week when H. N. M—— buried his wife, ill for sometime.—*Struthers (Ohio) paper.*

The Usual Cause.—
REINDEER FARM AT
MOSS LANDING IS
KILLED BY DEATH
—*Santa Cruz (Calif.) paper.*

Bold Bisecting Bandit. — SELLERSBURG, Ind., Jan. 14.—(INS)—Police were searching to-day for a bandit who bound Postmaster C. —— W. —— and stuffed him in two sacks of mail.— *La Fayette (Ind.) paper.*

Smashing Her Broomstick? — J—— M——, Middletown, O., was slightly injured early Thursday night when he drove his car into a witch on the Harrodsburg pike in an effort to avoid striking a pony.—*Lexington (Ky.) paper.*

Justifiable Surprize.—Yellow and black butterfly perching on one of the house-plants in a window of the living room of her home. She said she hadn't been aware there was a racoon among the plants.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) paper.*

Code id the Doze?—Schools of McDowell couty will reopen Monday morning, January 6, following a two week's Christmas vacation. Many teachers have retused to the couty afttr spedig short vacatios.—*McDowell County (W. Va.) paper.*

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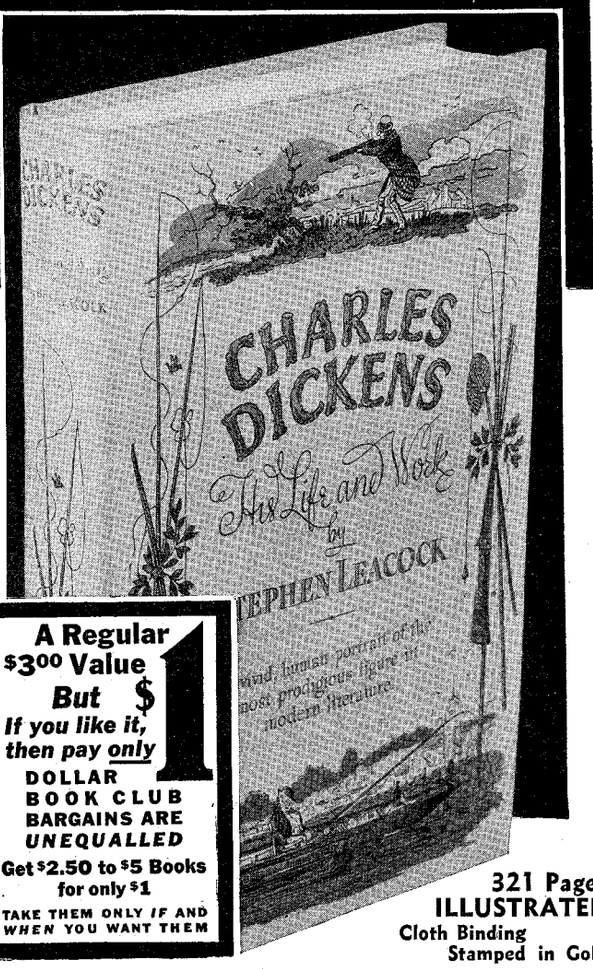

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